

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4248.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

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COUPIL & CO., 25, Bedford Street, Strand.—
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Principal—Miss M. J. TUKE, M.A.

THE EASTER TERM BEGINS on THURSDAY, April 22, 1909.
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Accommodation for about 40 resident Students is provided in the College. At Easter the College will open as an additional Residence. South Villa, Regent's Park, where further accommodation for 15 Students will be provided. The New House is about five minutes' walk from York Place, and has large Gardens available for Students of the College.
Full particulars on application to the Principal at the College.

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Head of the Department—Miss MARY MORTON, M.A.
The Course includes full preparation for the Examinations for the Teaching Diplomas granted by the Universities of London and Cambridge.
Students are admitted to the Training Course in October and in January.
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They will be awarded to the best Candidates holding a Degree or its equivalent in Arts or Science.
Applications should be sent to the Head of the Department.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. — SUMMER SCHOOL.—A SUMMER SCHOOL for PROVINCIAL and other STUDENTS will be held at the LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS, JULY 19-24, 1909. Courses of Lectures will be given in all Sections of the Syllabus, and visits to Libraries and Printing and Binding Works will be arranged. Applications for admission should be sent, not later than MAY 31, to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A. D.Litt., Hon. Sec. Education Committee, 24, Whitcomb Street, W.C.

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Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

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THE COUNCIL invites applications for the CHAIR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Stipend 500l. per annum. The successful Candidate will be required to enter on his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1909.

Applications, accompanied by not less than three References, should be sent to the undersigned on or before MAY 8. Sixty-five copies should be sent.

Testimonials are not required.

Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

(FACULTY OF SCIENCE.)

PROFESSORSHIP OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

THE COUNCIL invites applications for the CHAIR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. Stipend 500l. per annum. The successful Candidate will be required to enter on his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1909.

Applications, accompanied by not less than three References, should be sent to the undersigned on or before MAY 1. Sixty-five copies should be sent.

Testimonials are not required.

Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

(FACULTY OF SCIENCE.)

PROFESSORSHIP OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

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Applications, accompanied by not less than three References, should be sent to the undersigned on or before MAY 1.

Testimonials are not required.

Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

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THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH.

THE COUNCIL is about to appoint a PROFESSOR OF FRENCH. Salary, 600l. per annum. Applications should be sent not later than MAY 22 to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THE COUNCIL is about to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in BOTANY.

A knowledge of Vegetable Physiology will be required. For further particulars apply to THE REGISTRAR.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CHAIR OF LATIN.

THE COUNCIL invite applications for the CHAIR OF LATIN. The Salary is fixed at not less than 600l. per annum. The successful Candidate will be required to enter upon his duties on OCTOBER 5, 1909.

Applications, together with the names of not less than three persons to whom reference may be made, and (if the Candidate so desires) twelve copies of Testimonials, should be in the hands of the undersigned on or before MAY 15, 1909.

Further particulars may be obtained from F. HEBBLETHWAITE, Registrar.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the following posts:—

The County Secondary School, Holloway. — TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS. One specially qualified in German and One in English (Literature and History).

The County Secondary School, Chelsea. — THREE ASSISTANT MISTRESSES. One specially qualified in English and Latin, One in Science and Mathematics, and One in Latin and General Subjects with experience in teaching younger children.

A full-time MISTRESS OF DRAWING. The County Secondary School, Fulham. — AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS to take charge of a Form and to teach French in the direct method. Games desirable.

The County Secondary School, Barnet. — A JUNIOR SCIENCE MISTRESS specially qualified in Botany and Nature Study. A knowledge of Geography and Mathematics will be an additional qualification.

The County Secondary School, Putney. — AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS specially qualified in English. A knowledge of French will be an additional qualification.

The County Secondary School, Epsom. — AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS for a Junior Form to teach general English subjects, Arithmetic, Nature works, and Gardening. Ability and willingness to supervise the School Games essential.

C.C. Moorfields Training College for Elementary School Teachers. — TWO ASSISTANT LECTURERS (Women). One specially qualified in Geography and One in Mathematics. ONE ASSISTANT MISTRESS OF METHOD with special knowledge of Infant School Work.

L.C.C. Fulham Training College for Elementary School Teachers. — ONE LECTURER (Woman) in SCIENCE specially qualified to teach Chemistry and Physics.

TWO ASSISTANT LECTURERS specially qualified in English and History.

TWO ASSISTANT MISTRESSES OF METHOD (applicants should specify in what other Subjects of the College curriculum they are prepared to give instruction).

L.C.C. Avery Hill Training College for Elementary School Teachers. — ASSISTANT LECTURER (Woman) to take some History and to help in the Supervision and Criticism of Lessons given by the Students in Elementary Schools.

Unattached. — THREE ASSISTANT MASTERS or ASSISTANT MISTRESSES OF METHOD for work in connexion with the supervision of the School Practice of the Students of the Council's Training Colleges.

The persons appointed will be required to commence work at the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1909. The Salaries attached to the posts are as follows:—Assistant Masters—Commencing Salary 190l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 300l. a year; Assistant MISTRESSES—Commencing Salary 190l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 290l. a year; Lecturers—Commencing Salary 190l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 290l. a year; Assistant Lecturers—Commencing Salary 190l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 290l. a year; Teachers of Drawing (Women)—190l. a year fixed.

In the case of Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Secondary Schools and Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in Training Colleges, compensation for loss of salary during absence from duty shall not be reckoned; in the case of Teachers of Drawing (Women) compensation for loss of salary during absence from duty shall not be reckoned; in the case of Assistant Masters and Mistresses of METHOD, compensation for loss of salary during absence from duty shall not be reckoned; in the case of Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in the Council's Training Colleges, compensation for loss of salary during absence from duty shall not be reckoned.

All Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in the Council's Training Colleges should be able to help in the supervision of practical teaching of the Students in Schools.

Applications should be made on Form H 40, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointments, from the EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on APRIL 19, 1909, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date. All communications on the subject must be endorsed "H 4," and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed.

Candidates, either directly, or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. March 25, 1909.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.

DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE and the UNIVERSITY invite applications for the position of PROFESSOR OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY in the SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY. Applications, addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Technology (Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS), should be sent in on or before MAY 11, 1909. The salary is £500 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to take up his duties about the middle of SEPTEMBER NEXT. Further particulars may be had on application to the Municipal School of Technology, Sackville Street, Manchester.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT, 1889.

CENTRAL WELSH BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXAMINER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the BOARD will shortly proceed to the appointment of an ASSISTANT EXAMINER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Particulars relating to the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned not later than MONDAY, March 29.

OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.
Central Welsh Board, Cardiff, March 16, 1909.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

WANTED, to begin work on APRIL 27 if possible, FORM MASTER for BOYS SECTION OF SCHOOL. Disciplinarian, able to teach History and some Classics, and willing to take an active part in the management of the Boys' Debating Society. Must be Oxford or Cambridge Man, with Honours Degree and some Teaching experience. Salary according to Scale, but not less than £100, to begin with. Application Form and Scale of Salaries obtainable on sending stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned, who will receive applications up to APRIL 6.

T. W. BRYERS, Education Secretary.
15, John Street, Sunderland.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

WANTED, for September 14, CLASSICAL MISTRESS for GIRLS' SECTION OF SCHOOL. Disciplinarian. Honours in Classics at Oxford or Cambridge and some teaching experience in a good Secondary School indispensable. Salary according to Scale, but not less than £100, to begin with. Application Form and Scale of Salaries obtainable on sending stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned, who will receive applications up to MAY 9.

T. W. BRYERS, Education Secretary.
15, John Street, Sunderland.

BATLEY (BOYS) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master—N. L. FRAZER, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER REQUIRED for SEPTEMBER. Graduate preferably, with experience in teaching Young Boys. Strong qualifications in English; Class Singing and Nature Study recommendations. Games. Salary £160 per annum.—Application Form, which must be returned to me not later than MAY 15, 1909, may be obtained from

G. R. H. DANBY, M.A. Oxon., Secretary to the Governors.
Education Offices, Batley.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Applications to all this position at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MANCHESTER, are invited. Candidates must state age (not to exceed 30), experience, and salary expected. Literary ability, and a knowledge of some Foreign Languages important.—Address THE PRESIDENT, marking envelopes "Application." Personal canvassing debarred.

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MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, March 29, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS (framed and in the Portfolio), including Arundel Society Publications, the Property of a GENTLEMAN; PORTRAITS and PANORAMAS SUBJECTS by different Engravers, many in Colours—Mezzotints published by Carrington Bowles, R. Sayer, and others; Views, Portraits, &c., the Property of J. HUTCHINS, Esq., of Newport, Monmouth; other Properties, comprising Mezzotint and other Portraits by W. Whistler, Barney, J. K. Smith, W. Dickinson, J. Watson, J. McArthur, F. Bartolozzi, J. Smith, and others—Engravings after J. M. W. Turner—Foreign Costume Plates, in Colours—Etchings by Rembrandt, J. M. Whistler, Seymour Haden, and others—Drawings of the English School, by N. Hone, F. Hayman, T. Rowlandson, W. Havell, David Cox, Birnst Foster, T. B. Cooper, &c.—Drawings by celebrated Old Masters and others, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

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MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 1 o'clock precisely, the collection of COINS and MEDALS of the late C. H. T. HAWKINS, Esq., of Portland Place, W., comprising Greek Coins in Silver and Bronze, collected in Greece in the early part of the Nineteenth Century—English Coins in Gold, Silver, and Copper—English and Foreign Medals—Coin Cabinets, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of J. HUTCHINS, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 1, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the LIBRARY of J. HUTCHINS, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, a Selection of Manuscripts and books relating to Philip James Bailey (Author of 'Festus', &c.), and other Properties, comprising rare Works relating to America—First Editions of the Writings of Dickens, Thackeray, Ainsworth, &c.—Books illustrated by Rowlandson, Cruikshank, H. K. Browne, and others—Shorthand—Caricatures—Scarce Pamphlets—Civil War Tracts, &c.—Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery—Naval and Martial Achievements—Hedman's American War, and Sever's Conchologia, Icones, 29 vols. quarto, half calf—Harvard's Phycologia Britannica and Australica, 9 vols.—Lodgiges' Botanical Cabinet, 29 vols.—Bateman's Orchidaceae Plantae, &c., 2 vols.—Moore's Lepidoptera of Ceylon, 3 vols.—Entomological Society's Transactions, complete from 1836 to 1898. Also Standard Modern Works from the Library of a Gentleman, including handsomely bound Sets of Fielding, Horace Walpole, Thackeray, Marryat, Whittier, and others—Set of the English Historical Review, from the commencement to 1897—Higgin's Anatomical and Celtic Bruids—Bruce's Roman Wall, Best Edition—Rare Books relating to America—Editions of the Classics, including Modern Critical Texts, and Standard Works in General Works in History, Geography, and other Properties, comprising Thackeray's Works, Library Edition, 22 vols.—Coombe's Napoleon, 1815, and other Books with Coloured Plates—a few Books in Old English Literature—Modern Philosophical Works from the Library of the late HERBERT SPENCER, Esq., &c.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

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LITERATURE

The Cambridge Modern History.—Vol. XI. *The Growth of Nationalities.* Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE merits and defects of what may be called co-operative history are alike obvious in this bulky volume, of over 1,000 pages, on the age of Cavour, Napoleon III., and Bismarck. A score of historians of various Western nationalities contribute chapters or sections, to say nothing of other writers who give compact summaries of the literary history of Europe between 1840 and 1870. It is fair to say that the book as a whole contains far more information about the period than any other English work. The smaller States receive adequate treatment: Prof. Oechsli's chapter on 'The Achievement of Swiss Federal Unity' is a first-rate piece of writing, clear in statement and free from unworthy bias. The relations of Europe with the Far East (1815-71) are excellently sketched by Sir E. M. Satow; and there is a judicious and authoritative chapter on India and Afghanistan (1815-69) by Sir W. Lee-Warner. As for the Great Powers, there are two brilliant chapters on the Second Empire by M. Albert Thomas; five sound and competently written chapters on Germany by Dr. Ward, Profs. Meinecke and Friedjung, and Dr. G. Roloff, whose sketch of Bismarck's achievements is specially good; and three sober chapters on the liberation of Italy by the late Prof. E. Masi. Major F. Maurice makes an heroic attempt to give a lucid account of the Franco-German War in under forty pages; and Mr. G. Fawkes contributes a thoughtful chapter on the Papacy under Pius IX. up to the Vatican Council.

Where the book fails to satisfy is in its lack of general views of international diplomacy, and, secondly, in its manifest inequalities of treatment. The first fault is inherent in the plan of the work, but is none the less to be regretted. In the period under consideration the interaction of national sentiments and policies is unquestionably more remarkable than the development of any single nation. A tidal wave of revolution swept over Europe in 1848; it is impossible to realize its full significance when it is only described piecemeal in scattered chapters on the several nations. Prof. Bourgeois's reference to the Committee of Public Safety set up in Paris on the fall of Louis Philippe, as having been "created with the view of imposing the Republic and social reforms upon the whole of Europe," seems more fantastic than it really is, because the French Revolution is treated as if it had occurred in the middle of the Sahara. The Chartist movement is merely touched on by Prof. Clapham in a brief chapter on 'Great Britain and Free Trade.' The effect of the Paris outburst on Western Germany, the spread of revolution thence to Vienna, and the fact that the Viennese rising provoked the insurrection of the "Five Days" in Milan are well described in various places; but we look in vain for a connected account of the most notable democratic movement of the nineteenth century. This, surely, is a serious omission in a book of such ample proportions as 'The Cambridge Modern History.'

A similar complaint may be made as to the treatment of the Danish and the Polish questions, which vexed diplomatists greatly during the fifties and early sixties. Prof. Meinecke's account of the absorption of Cracow by Austria in 1846 is adequate, so far as it concerned Austria and Prussia, though he overlooks Metternich's failure to fulfil his promise to modify the tariff so as to let Prussia keep some part of her valuable trade through Silesia with the little republic—an incident which strengthened popular ill-will in Prussia towards Austria. But Russia's motives for accelerating the sorry business are not well brought out. The strength of public sympathy in the West with the Poles, then and later, is almost ignored, though it was an important factor in international relations during the period, and was skilfully used by Bismarck in securing the friendship of the Tsar.

It is curious and regrettable that the book contains no clear account of the negotiations for an anti-Prussian alliance between France, Austria, and Italy before the war of 1870. The matter is mentioned in three different places by as many authors, but none of the three is satisfactory. M. Thomas says (p. 496) that in July, 1870, "France had received nothing more than vague assurances from Austria and Italy." Masi says (pp. 543-4) that the secret dealings on foot since Mentana "consisted only in an exchange of letters addressed by the several sovereigns one to another, and in negotiations couched in language so general as in no

way to commit their States." Major Maurice says (p. 577) that in 1870 Austria "returned vague replies to the overtures from Paris." Yet it has been repeatedly shown in *The Athenæum* that there was a great deal more in the Austro-French negotiations than would appear from these hesitating statements, as may be seen in the memoirs of King Charles of Roumania and La Marmora. Some day the truth about the Austro-French military convention for an attack on Prussia in 1871 will be fully revealed and recognized.

We are not disposed to make too much of the inequalities of style and treatment that are obvious to a careful reader. With so large a team to drive, the editors are perhaps rather to be commended on securing so high an average of writing in their contributors. Still, it is a pity that England should not fare better. Prof. Clapham seems to have been given too little space and to have felt his limitations keenly: at any rate, his opening chapter (1841-52) is a disappointment. The late Sir Spencer Walpole wrote the two chapters on our history from 1856 to 1868; but these, again, are not at all in his best manner, and needed more revision than Sir Alfred Lyall has given them. Lord John Russell's dubious resignation in face of Roebuck's motion for a Crimean inquiry is far too kindly treated (p. 320), for instance, and there is a confusion of the dates of Gladstone's Budgets (p. 335); while the so-called "Manchester martyrs," hanged for the Fenian outrage in 1867, are overlooked (p. 344). As to France, Prof. Bourgeois's two chapters on the close of Louis Philippe's reign and the Revolution of 1848 compare unfavourably with M. Thomas's excellent study of the Second Empire. The Professor's rhetorical style has suffered much at the hands of his translator, and many sentences remain obscure. Thus a passage on the National Guard concludes with this remark: "But this did not in its eyes diminish the guilt of the Government, responsible as it was, alike for its outward behaviour and its underlying intentions." The "Aberdeen" Cabinet was not in office in 1845 (p. 36). There is no cedilla in the name Macon (p. 40). It is strange to say of the Orleanist Monarchy that "a doubtful point of law had presided over its origin, and was now to preside over its end"; we can guess what the Professor wrote, but this is not English. Even if the chapters were retranslated, as they ought to be, they could hardly be regarded as an adequate account of an interesting period in French history. Prof. Bourgeois lacks humour; we notice in his chapter on French literature that he deliberately omits 'Candide' from a select list of eighteenth-century fiction possessing "any real literary value." He would never permit himself the ironical comments with which M. Thomas enlivens his chapters, such as, "The Orleanist Doctrinaires.... between 1852 and 1860 had only been able to mourn over the unhappy times in letters to their friends—often very beautiful compositions" (p. 475), which hits off the Orleanist to a nicety.

It remains to add a word of praise for the brief but useful chapter on the British Colonies, in which Mr. H. W. V. Temperley deals with Colonial policy, while Dr. S. J. Reid, Mr. Colquhoun, and Mr. J. D. Rogers consider Canada, South Africa, and Australia respectively. Mr. Drage's chapters on Russia are interesting, but too much condensed; and Mr. E. C. Blech's informing pages on Turkish affairs are all too few. The minor European States are, on the whole, fairly well treated: Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's chapter on Spain is the most readable.

The chapters and sections of literary history are, it must be confessed, uninspiring, but may be of some value for reference. The volume includes the usual lengthy bibliographies, filling 116 pages; it is to be regretted that the items are not annotated, for many of the books named are of little account. The chronological table and the full index are to be noted also; and we can only regret that the luminous half-dozen pages of introduction to the period were not much longer, thus atoning for the lack of broad surveys of Europe as a whole.

Richard Jefferies: his Life and Work.
By Edward Thomas. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. THOMAS, considering that Sir Walter Besant's "eulogy" of Jefferies was "unsympathetic and incomplete," and finding no other book dealing with his subject, has set out to "give a fuller account of the life and writings" of the naturalist than has yet appeared. At the outset we must acknowledge the care and interest which he has given to his study, which make it what it claims to be in fullness and sympathy. Mr. Thomas says he has known the Jefferies country, which is to say Wiltshire, for twenty years, and that is in itself an excellent preparation for his task. Moreover, he has the various books of his author at his fingertips, and can quote as pat as you please. Indeed, a great part of the volume is taken up with lengthy quotations, often running into pages. This plan was no doubt adopted with the idea of letting Jefferies illustrate himself, but the wisdom of its continuance throughout a long book is open to question, as it gives a patchy appearance to a critical biography. We have also to demur to the physiological and exact details of Jefferies's illnesses which can serve no good purpose, as, for example, when we are informed that Jefferies

"died of exhaustion and chronic fibroid phthisis, a modified form, in which the tissue resists the bacilli by a fibrous hardening of the lungs."

This is only worthy of a medical treatise.

Mr. Thomas's work, in fact, errs on the side of excess. It is open to question whether there was need for another life and appreciation of Jefferies. He was an effective but not a great writer, and not a great observer in the way in which Gilbert White and Waterton were before him. His life is mainly interesting, not

on account of his performances, but because of his failures. Jefferies came of yeoman stock, and, like many of that class, developed into a neurotic artistry which is, or ought to be, incongruous with that stock. A doctor, according to Mr. Thomas, described him as an hysterical case, which is only to say, we suppose, that he was extremely highly strung. His work as well as his life demonstrates this. Here is a description of him, as garnered by Mr. Thomas:—

"In appearance he was 'long, languid, and loitering,' whether he sat or moved across a room; 'a long man from head to foot; his legs long, his arms long—some-what drooping eyelids, softly drooping mouth'; his expression sensuous, tender, 'silent and aware.'"

His sensuousness was evidently a side of that keenly romantic temperament which inspired much of his writing, though not necessarily his best work. It is interesting to read that he "was staying at Hastings partly because the Prince Imperial was there"; and he believed that he had "brought about the dismissal of some traitorous equerries who called the Empress 'the Spanish cow.'"

Jefferies's best work was undoubtedly written after he came to London. Like so many provincials, he wrote well of London; and he got remunerative journalistic work there. We gather that Mr. Thomas prefers 'Round about a Great Estate' among his earlier books, and 'The Story of my Heart' among the later. In his criticism of 'The Story' our author allows himself the latitude of a certain mysticism in which we cannot follow him. The most popular of Jefferies's books are and, we think, will remain 'Bevis' and 'Wood Magic,' and that for the very good reason that they make a perpetual appeal to youth. Out of all the pain and failure of this imperfect man's life emerges a certain steadfast faith, and a bravery in holding it which is astonishing. He refused help from the Royal Literary Fund because he despised the era of patrons and patronage. Mr. Thomas draws attention justly to Jefferies's "power of using words." He had an excellent style, which was sincere, passionate, and varied. Mr. Thomas has evidently a deep appreciation of this, as one would expect from a writer who is himself particular. Indeed, his fault is preciosity, and a somewhat exaggerated notion of the importance of his theme. However, this conduces to thoroughness, and we should not complain. Altogether this biography is a conscientious, painstaking piece of work.

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. Part VI. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)

THE new instalment of the huge collection of papyri discovered and preserved from destruction by these two indefatigable scholars is of equally good quality with the rest of their work. Eulogies of this series are now wholly superfluous. The

editors have indeed, as they deplore in their Preface, lost the help of Prof. Blass, whose learning and acumen were probably greater than those of any now living scholar. But they have got other and admirable advisers, both German and English, and the new texts of interest in this volume are handled with all the skill which modern scholarship can supply. That of the highest importance is of course the remains of Euripides's 'Hypsipyle,' and next, *longo intervallo*, some commentaries on Aristophanes and Thucydides which show us the sort of exegesis that was current in the second and third centuries of our era. These are, as usual, most disappointing. Like the extensive commentary on Plato published recently by Berlin scholars, these notes make us proud of the superiority of our modern criticism. The student of the 'Acharnians' or the second book of Thucydides will not find here anything that is not obvious; but he will learn that the views of commentators, and their treatment of idioms grammatically, do not materially differ from those of modern average scholarship.

The private papers in the volume are also numerous, and include a marriage contract, a will, and many other contracts from late Roman Egypt. Such documents are only of interest to a few specialists, and rather encumber the volume for the general reader. But here, too, there is something to learn. Thus the formula of the will is no longer that well known from the Petrie papyri as the Greek form. It is quite different, and said by the editors to be the Roman form adopted in Greek Egypt. So also we find the formulæ used in every polite letter from an inferior to a superior in the earlier days ignored in a letter of the second century. The writer puts his own name first, and uses *ἐπὶ τῷ* at the end.

We turn back to the fragments of the 'Hypsipyle' of Euripides, which, like those of the 'Antiope' published in 1890, have made a great sensation in the classical world. The new fragments are far more considerable, but they are less interesting in this, that the 'Antiope' text was very old, and palæographically extremely precious, whereas the present papyrus seems not earlier than the second century. There are accents and other clear marks of this later date. The editors justly complain that for the number of the fragments the result has not been fortunate. A vast number of mere words or syllables are all that Nos. 66-113 contain. These were hardly worth printing, for the shape of the scrap of papyrus which contains them, and the possibility of fitting it to another, are the only chance of further reconstruction, and this is lost in the mere recording of the letters preserved. The gaps in the plot are still considerable, and particularly puzzling in that the course of the play seems to vary considerably from the allusions to the mythical story unearthed by the editors from obscure sources. The part played by the twin sons of Hypsipyle—who certainly intervene to save, or to help to save, their

mother, much as Amphion and Zethus intervene to save Antiope—is very obscure. Their appearance as travellers in search of their mother is placed by the editors at the opening of the play. It would be far more dramatic after the episode with Amphiarus was over and he had gone away, having apparently pacified the enraged mother of the infant Archemorus, who has been killed through Hypsipyle's negligence. And if it were true, as the papyrus plainly tells us, that they had once gone to the Colchian land, their adventures would be still more puzzling. Dr. Mahaffy's emendation "the Land of Iolcus" brings sense into this line, though, of course, there is a German savant who imagines some new form of legend to account for it as it stands.

The frequent allusions of Aristophanes in 'The Frogs' to this play as recent and popular make us sure that it was one of Euripides's latest plays, and this is further corroborated by internal evidences. There is a great deal of action; there is the utmost number of actors that Greek tragedy permitted, and we note the prominence of those lyrical monodies which Aristophanes disliked as more a musical than a dramatic performance. Nor is there any single passage of surpassing excellence preserved. Nevertheless every scholar will read with the keenest interest this newly recovered specimen of a master's work. The further discovery of even a short passage, or a sketch of the plot, like the outline of the 'Dionys-Alexandros' of Cratinus in a previous volume of these papyri, may tell us what we require, and put the fragments of the 'Hypsipyle' in a clearer light. She was indeed an exceptional heroine, affording materials for several tragedies—first her saving of her father in the great massacre of the males at Lemnos, which affords Horace so fine a passage in his Odes; then the episode of her love and desertion by Jason, which has furnished Ovid with the subject of an Epistle; then the present afterlude during her exile in slavery at Nemea in the Argolid.

There is also in the present volume a scene, which the editors refer to Menander, in which a slave is about to be burnt alive by his master for some dishonesty. Both they and their readers must be shocked at such an atrocity being put on the polite stage of Menander, even though we assume that the slave escapes. Had the recent Cairo papyrus, with its long passages from Menander, not shown us the triviality of that poet—in fact, had we still to judge him by his old reputation—our astonishment would have been greater. But no other Greek poet has been so much lowered in the classical world by closer acquaintance, and whereas we thought in our youth that a whole play of Menander was the most precious thing we could recover, no searcher for papyri would now make this the acme of his hopes. Nevertheless, let us be thankful even for small mercies in the midst of all the rich material provided for us by the Oxford masters of papyrology.

An Oxford Tutor: the Life of the Rev. Thomas Short of Trinity College, Oxford.
By C. E. H. Edwards. (Elliot Stock.)

THIS little book—a magazine article, rather, in guise of a book—is the votive offering of a great-niece, letting fall on her ancestor's ashes the tributary tear which Horace craved of his friend Septimius. The Rev. Thomas (better known of old and still as "Tommy") Short was conspicuous as one of a small but brilliant company, flourishing at Oxford during the earlier half of the last century. They were mostly College Tutors, scholars of an old-fashioned type, knowing their classics intimately: of Oriel Tyler it was said that he could construe Thucydides "through a deal board"; of Short, that he lectured on Tacitus without an open book before him. Far above the lazy, prejudiced, and sometimes vicious tribe of Dons lashed in *The Oxford Spy* and George Cox's mordant satire, they stood aloof from both the sets which successively dominated University thought. Honouring the intellectual prowess of the Noetics, they lacked interest in a Common Room where neither whist was played nor vintages discussed: on the lymphatic asceticism of the young Tractarians they threw, in Short's own words, "not cold but dirty water." For their view of life was humanist: Oriel might be virtuous, but there were still cakes and ale; accepting the Augustan maxim that to water-drinkers the gods make life burdensome, they rose clearheaded from their "modici munera Liberi," cheerily to win or lose an equally moderate stake at whist. The present writer recalls the advice given to him with much solemnity by one of them at the beginning of his settled University career: "Young man, begin at once, if even in small quantities, to lay down port wine annually"; and Mr. Woodgate in his recent amusing 'Reminiscences' tells how Short refused his vote to a distinguished candidate for a Trinity Fellowship until he was satisfied not only that he was a good whist-player, but also that he could be trusted "not to play Whitechapel," to lead, that is, from a single card of a suit, then a recent heresy which might have vitiated the timehonoured tradition of the Common Room game.

It must not, however, be supposed that the genius of these jovial bachelors was restricted to the mahogany and the green cloth. Travelled and well read, they knew and could cite their Dante, Cervantes, and Molière no less than their Pope and Shakespeare; they cherished and conserved the art of talk; of epigram, impromptu, anecdote; of crisp expression, light pleasantry, and ready give-and-take. We feel to them as Mrs. Primrose felt towards Lady Blarney; the Coplestons and Whatelys we admire and reverence; but our "warm heart" goes out to the Lancelot Lees and Chaferses, the Kit Erles, the Osborne Gordons, and the Tommy Shorts.

Of this band of brothers Short was the last survivor, resident long after the rest

had settled on their lees in country livings. Witty and vivacious to the end, by his pointed speech and stories not always refined or always new, but in their freedom from verbiage, hesitations, and irrelevancies, models of what anecdotes should be, he read a lesson on cultured social converse to a generation already beginning to be swamped by "shop." It is said that in a MS. book entitled 'Breviarium,' or "Short" Stories, compiled by his friend and pupil Dr. Plummer, specimens of his talk are preserved; if so, it is a pity that they should not see the light.

His life outside Oxford seems to have been scantily known to his University friends, and this want his niece endeavours to supply. He sprang from progenitors long settled in Solihull, a rural village once remote from Birmingham, entangled now in one of its far-reaching suburban tentacles. His father was a surgeon, his mother an heiress of the Holbech family, himself the youngest of twelve children. Born in 1789, he went through Rugby with distinction, obtained a scholarship at Trinity, took a Third Class, travelled on the Continent, spent nearly seven years at his old school as assistant master, and returned to Trinity in 1816 to be Tutor during forty years. In 1827 he stood for the Head-Mastership of Rugby: local influence seemed to make his election so certain that Arnold, also a candidate, withdrew. Whately interposed; induced Sir Henry Halford, one of the Governors, to impress on his colleagues the duty of determining their choice solely by the testimonials offered: Arnold renewed his application, and was successful. "I have been everything at Rugby except Head-Master and gate-keeper," Short was, according to our author, wont to say. Blindness overtook him latterly, and he withdrew to his Solihull home, where he died in 1879.

One or two slight errors might be removed if opportunity should offer. There is a misprint in the Latin on p. 13; the Greek word on p. 30 should be written continuously, and the accent shifted to the antepenultimate syllable. For "Aldwychian," p. 26, read Aldrichian. "Melita" on p. 46 is pointless unless the second syllable is marked long; nor is the verse quoted quite correctly. Of three portraits inserted, the profile drawing is good; the other two fail in rendering the strong, shrewd, cynical, yet humorous and kindly features of the well-beloved veteran.

Ladies Fair and Frail: Sketches of the Demi-monde during the Eighteenth Century. By Horace Bleackley. (John Lane.)

DESPITE its somewhat meretricious title, this careful book is a genuine contribution to serious biography. The author has treated his subject as history with excellent taste and much precision—the reigns of his "queens" of the *demi-monde* are exactly delimited—though an austere

moralist might take exception occasionally to an apparent over-tenderness of tone.

Two of the six adventuresses here handled have found a place in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; and two more had at least a plausible claim to inclusion. Of Catherine Maria, commonly called "Kitty," Fisher, Joseph Knight truly observed that her chief claim to recognition was the fact that Sir Joshua more than once—five times according to Mr. Bleackley—painted her portrait. The 'Cleopatra' picture, a fine example of his work, has been selected for the frontispiece. The author's research has done something to supplement Knight's article, and on one point to correct it. The unfortunate Kitty was the first, and not the second, wife of John Norris, the second being a certain Mrs. Catherine Knight, a divorced wife, but daughter of a dean. Reynolds's subject twice in one year went through the ceremony with Norris, the first Scotch marriage failing to satisfy the bridegroom's family. A few months later the bride of twenty-eight died in the odour of sanctity at Bath, and was buried at Benenden in Kent. The author is informed that her memory is still cherished at the latter place, where her kindness to the poor had made her as well known as her dashing horsemanship. Poor Kitty was no common courtesan, and Mr. Bleackley's anxiety to controvert Tom Taylor's statement that at one time she had lived in close contiguity to Reynolds appears a rather superfluous care for the great painter's reputation. The author records Miss Fisher's meeting in her unregenerate days with Casanova, and retails the anecdote of her mischievous presentation, with the connivance of George II., to the elder Pitt; but he makes no mention of her fruitless call upon Dr. Johnson, or of her having been the original of a leading character in 'The Belle's Stratagem.'

Grace Dalrymple Elliott (or Eliot, as Mr. Bleackley spells her name), who has also obtained official record, has had her tall person preserved for posterity by Gainsborough, who painted her twice. The portrait reproduced in the present work was hung in the Academy of 1778. She was a lady by birth and education, but a courtesan by nature, with boundless courage, the most extravagant tastes, and no sense of veracity. She flew at high game, having at times been the mistress of both the Comte d'Artois (Charles X.) and his cousin of Orleans (Philippe Egalité), besides claiming that the father of her daughter (subsequently Lady Charles Bentinck) was the so-called First Gentleman of Europe. All that can be said for her is that her early training was bad, and that she was married very young to a man twice her age who seems to have neglected her. Mr. Bleackley puts the lady's birth four years earlier than did the late Mr. Alger, and gives good reason for spelling her name differently, though he admits that she herself wrote it as given in the 'Dic-

tionary of National Biography.' He makes no attempt to defend the veracity of the 'Journal of my Life during the French Revolution,' though he agrees with other readers of it that the work possesses some literary merit, and seems disposed to attach some value to its writer's view of the character of the Duc d'Orléans. It appears that this lady was "always most particular with regard to her female associates" (they included the future Mrs. Charles James Fox), and was one of the first among *demi-mondaines* to have her own box at the Opera. She was "eminently practical" in all her liaisons after the first, and tried hard to get Lord Cholmondeley to marry her after her divorce from Sir John Eliot. Her last years were spent in France, where she seems to have died in distressed circumstances at a mature age.

Fanny Murray, who "reigned" from 1746 to 1754, has but little title to remembrance, though in early life she lived with Beau Nash, and afterwards had the notorious 'Essay on Woman' dedicated to her. She was never pre-eminently vicious, and fully expiated her sins as the faithful and long-suffering wife of the dissipated actor David Ross. With regard to the authorship of the attack on the last-named in 'The Edinburgh Rosciad' Mr. Bleackley seems to be in two minds. He misquotes slightly the celebrated sentence from 'The Beggar's Opera' about Jemmy Twitcher.

The story of her life as a whole, with the evidence of her beautiful face as revealed in Gainsborough's canvas, induces the reader to give credit to the author's statement that Nancy Parsons was "a refined and modest woman." The early career of the Duke of Grafton's mistress is obscure: she claimed to be the grass widow of a West Indian planter named Haughton. The Prime Minister might have done worse than marry her, for, in spite of Junius's scathing comments on the connexion, she undoubtedly had a good influence over him. Before her marriage with Lord Maynard, Miss Parsons lived for some time under the protection of another noble, the third Duke of Dorset; and she had the reputation of being as faithful a mistress as a wife. Another Premier, Shelburne, is also said to have shown "a great partiality" for her company. But with all this the beautiful Nancy had a harder fight than Emma, Lady Hamilton, in her efforts to get social recognition at the Neapolitan Court, Sir William himself being for a long time one of poor Lady Maynard's chief opponents. "Is there no room for penitence?" she is said on one occasion to have asked pathetically. Later she seems to have taken in hand the education of the shy young (fifth) Duke of Bedford; and though the biographer holds the singular *ménage à trois* to have been blameless, he calls Nancy "a worldly-wise, combative, unscrupulous lady," and quotes a contemporary remark that "her sayings and deep understandings are dangerous." She lived to an advanced

age, and died in France, having earned a reputation for piety and good works. Walpole's slighting reference to her is sufficiently explained by the author, who also discredits the stories spread by her enemies as to the lady's misuse of her influence over Grafton.

Kitty Kennedy is perhaps the least notable of Mr. Bleackley's subjects. She had the misfortune to be confused with two namesakes of lower rank in her profession, but came to be known as "the celebrated Miss Kennedy," of New-man Street. She looked down upon the mistresses of clergymen and actors. Lord Robert Spencer, and John Saint John, brother of Lord Bolingbroke, were her almost constant admirers. The most noticeable, and indeed creditable, fact in her career was the successful exertion of her charms over these two in the cause of her two brothers, who had been condemned for murder as the result of a drunken brawl. The matter made a great noise at the time. Miss Kennedy attained marriage with one Byron, or Byram, who, however, seems to have died or disappeared after a few years.

The last of these fair ladies, Gertrude Mahon (*née* Tilson), is not the least remarkable. Like her friend Mrs. Elliott, she was a lady born and had a bad upbringing. At a very early age she eloped to the Continent with a penniless Irishman, who deserted her after her family had refused to receive him as her husband. After her mother's death she broke all bounds and began to figure in loose company at masquerades. She became known as the "Bird of Paradise" by reason of her small stature and love of bright colours. Her costumes, however, are said to have been "artistic." She was fond of the balloon-hat (it was the period of Lunardi's ascents) and originated an Irish headgear, described as being "of the composite order, partaking of the gipsy, the Lavinia, and the Parachute." Her "small whole-length phaeton" also attained celebrity, and the London coachmen knew her as "Lady Hard and Soft."

Mrs. Mahon had musical tastes and a good voice, and was for long "first favourite with writers of the press"; many curious specimens of effusions relating to her doings are culled by Mr. Bleackley. She made a few appearances on the stage. The first, which took place at Covent Garden in 'The Spanish Friar,' occasioned a dramatic scene. Her reply to Father Dominic's question, "Have you forgot your marriage vow?" "No, I have too much reason to remember it," was so suggestive of the actress's relations with her husband at the time that the house rose at her. She had some success during a short season at Dublin in 1785, and eight years later is said to have won the favour of an audience at Margate in the part of Lady Teazle. The poem 'Bagnigge Wells,' which contains a pathetic passage relating to "M-h-n, sweetest Bird of Paradise," could not, for that reason, remarks the author, have been the work of Churchill,

for he died when the lady was but twelve years old.

The results of Mr. Bleackley's careful research are recorded in pleasant style, but a few slips in names and spelling need attention, such as "rent-rol" and "taken council." He cannot decide between "syren" and "siren." "J. Britton and E. W. Bradley" should be "J. Britton and E. W. Brayley" in the last of the Bibliographies which add to the value of the book.

NEW NOVELS.

Magnificat. By Vincent Brown. (Chapman & Hall.)

So far as plot is concerned Mr. Brown's latest story reminds us of the play by Mr. Jerome which shows the working of a Christ-like influence in a Bloomsbury lodging-house; but for the rest the author has not looked far beyond his own previous work, and his characters, in spite of their new names, strike us as familiar—too familiar, we think. His method is to take a number of aggressively heathenish modern folk, and bring them into contact with one or two examples of his chosen type of modern Christian. The type is clearly much admired by its creator; but we do not find it so admirable. Its representatives not only show verbose self-righteousness, but also assume the airs of the superior person. They have too much contempt for the majority of their fellow-creatures for our taste, and they are certainly too oracular to be entertaining. Some of the heathen are amusing, however, and would have redeemed this book if the author had given them the space occupied by his own moralizings and laboured phrases. A marked vein of emotional religiosity pervades Mr. Brown's recent work.

Uncle Gregory. By George Sandeman. (Heinemann.)

THE author's work clearly owes much to the artistic method of Mr. Henry James. Mr. Sandeman propounds a riddle of personality which his characters attempt to solve. Gregory Rowley, whose death has occurred before the story opens, was a giant of finance and so-called philanthropy. His will lays upon his relatives the responsibility of continuing his public benefactions and writing his "life." Unfortunately for their peace, the would-be biographers aim at a presentation of the real as distinct from the famous. At one time Rowley has the aspect of a good man devoid of charm; then he figures as an ideal brother, and anon his love for humanity affords him a halo. Finally, a real Rowley emerges from sundry documents as a rogue who, with less adroitness than he possessed, might have forfeited both liberty and reputation. Mr. Sandeman skilfully sketches the effect which the study of the dead man has upon the narrator and his sister and brother-in-law.

The Grip of Fear. By Maurice Level. (Grant Richards.)

MR. LEVEL'S story reminds us in its main idea of a younger son introduced to us by the brothers Grimm, who travelled to learn what shivering meant. The present hero is a Parisian journalist who, desirous of demonstrating the obtuseness of the police and experiencing the enchantment of fear, deliberately manufactures circumstantial evidence which leads to his condemnation as a murderer. The story has the merit of shapeliness; it is, however, lacking in intellectuality and inventiveness, the happy ending being deplorably weak.

The Heart of a Gypsy. By Rosamond Napier. (Duckworth & Co.)

THE underlying motive of this clever, but unequal story is the conflict in the heroine's heart between her love for a man and the great beech-tree which is the only real parent she knows, having been abandoned by her Romany mother in the cradle of its mossy roots, to be rescued and reared in a Devonshire parsonage. She is a true child of nature, wayward, but fascinating. Falling head-over-ears in love with a rising London surgeon, holiday-making on Exmoor, she is transplanted to the uncongenial atmosphere of smart West End society, to be trained for her new position by his stepmother and sister, to say nothing of his former *chère amie*. The situation thus created is similar to that in 'A Princess of Thule.' The passionate Meridiana cannot endure her isolation in these unaccustomed surroundings, and finally breaks away from her too pre-occupied and somewhat dictatorial adorer, and returns to her beech-tree. The descriptions of Devonshire scenery are always vividly, and often brilliantly, done; and the author's power of character-drawing is distinctly above the average. The middle-aged surgeon with his "booming" laugh, as a hero, now and then verges perilously on the ludicrous; and Meridiana's adopted sister would have been equally attractive, and less tiresome, without her appalling slanginess and too insistent stammer. Meridiana herself is something new to the hardened novel-reader.

The Lure of Eve. By Edith Mary Moore. (Cassell & Co.)

THIS story—the work of a new writer—is too slender and episodic to be effective, though it contains much that is thoughtful and well expressed. A young novelist, of whom great things are expected by his friends, marries a beautiful but commonplace girl, whose selfishness goes far towards spoiling his career. The narrative is wanting in directness, and the characterization in intimacy. Though the spirit of friendship that animates the men in the book—Laine the writer, Westmore the dramatist, and Deane the artist—is admirably caught, the men themselves are drawn with too slight and uncertain a touch to have an air of reality. Their

talk, often clever and epigrammatic, lacks naturalness and ease. The book is, however, marked by sincerity of purpose, a keen but sympathetic outlook on life, and a certain distinction of style.

The Sin of the Duchess. By Houghton Townley. (Greening & Co.)

IN the central figure of this sensational tale—a woman who is wrongly convicted of the murder of a duke—a distant relative of the Count of Monte Cristo may be found. A miraculous escape from prison is promptly followed by the acquisition of untold riches, which she uses relentlessly to bring ruin upon the numerous persons who, knowing that the unhappy Duke was slain by his own wife, allowed her to suffer in the Duchess's stead. To increase the sensation the author has caused the story to be narrated by a bank clerk whose "clairvoyant faculties" enable him to describe events before they really occur. Mr. Townley does the thing handsomely. There is a thoroughness about his disregard of the probabilities of life, a lavishness about the incidents through which he hurries his boldly fashioned figures, from which it is difficult to withhold a tribute. But the whole has, for a book of its class, a vital defect—there is no well-kept secret to make one eager for the end.

The Broken Snare. By Ludwig Lewisohn. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

MR. LEWISOHN has written a vivid story. It tells of an attractive girl embittered by a poverty-stricken and sordid home. Her father, a medical man, is a failure in his profession without knowing it, and her mother is always depressed and sad. The girl has a mad desire to escape from the trammels of her life, and art becomes her refuge. In this frame of mind she meets a literary man and acquaintance of her father, who holds heterodox views concerning marriage. He soon dominates her, and at last she leaves home, and lives with him—without the marriage bond. The attempt thus to realize the ideal life proves a failure, and the girl, disillusioned, returns home. But between the two there is real affection, and after much tribulation they come together again and marry. Mr. Lewisohn is a realist. Some may object that certain parts of his book are too real; certainly there is much to shock the conventional. We are inclined, however, to regard the volume as the product of an earnest man who desires to point a moral. The characters are well drawn, and the plot is plausibly arranged.

The Priest of the High Fields. By Ingeborg Maria Sick. Translated from the Danish by Tyra Engdahl and Jessie Rew. (Utrecht, H. Honig.)

THIS excellent translation deserves a cordial welcome from English readers, for it will enable them to make acquaintance with a writer of unusual charm and distinction. The materials out of which

the story is constructed are simple, but the volume possesses in an eminent degree individuality, sincerity, and artistic restraint, and these qualities make it a vivid and moving piece of work. The two chief characters, a Norwegian clergyman and a young Danish girl, with their high passion and deep sense of the obligations of life, are thoroughly human, and the problem of their relations to each other and to God is of more than superficial interest; it is solved by one of them in a spirit of sacrifice that may be regarded as unduly strained, yet the reader is made to understand and sympathize, even if he may not wholly approve. The novel is striking and provocative of thought from beginning to end.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

IN *Towards Social Reform* (Fisher Unwin) Canon and Mrs. Barnett have collected a number of short papers written during the last ten or twelve years. In dealing with unemployment the goal at which all aim is the increased industrial efficiency of the worker; the immediate facts are the demoralizing influence of periods of enforced idleness, and the no less injurious consequences which attend the artificial provision of work for all who apply. The experience of the Unemployed Workmen's Act leads Canon Barnett to enunciate the rule "give as much employment as possible, but do not employ the unemployed." On this, as on other questions, the tendency of Canon Barnett's views is towards the school generally associated with the term "Progressive," but his papers are marked by a rare sense of proportion.

In Mrs. Barnett's essays the personal note predominates, and her wealth of experience and reminiscence lends a peculiar charm to her papers on the principles of recreation and the Children's Country Holiday Fund. Occasionally, perhaps, her sympathy leads her astray. However real may be the evils of the Poor Law schools, it does not follow that the system is wholly wrong.

Underlying the treatment of specific problems, and forming itself the main subject of several papers, is the broad question of the relations between the rich and poor.

"The working-man does not want to heave half a brick at the aristocrat; his attitude is less brutal, but, so far as the aristocrat is concerned, more dangerous. He despises the ways of smart people, their love of jewels and dress, the triviality of their pleasures."

Such is Canon Barnett's summing-up of the situation. Whether this attitude is justifiable or not, the responsibility for its existence rests on the shoulders of those who pass their lives where they need neither know, nor be known by, the poor, and who are not concerned if the upper classes are an object for the contempt of the working-man. Can anything be done to break down the barriers which separate the rich and the poor? Well-meaning efforts are often made to arouse the sympathy of the one by depicting the misery and vice of the other; the immediate result is generally a subscription which only serves to stereotype the distinction between him that gives and him that takes. Canon and Mrs. Barnett have been pioneers in an enterprise where such sentiments find no place. Their book is a record of liberal-minded achievement.

Mr. Thomas Holmes is an able writer, and his 'Pictures and Problems from

London Police Courts' revealed him as a wise and farseeing man. During the summer of 1904 he resigned his position as Police Court Missionary after twenty-one years' service, and in *Known to the Police* (Arnold) he records some of his experiences in Police Courts and "the great Underworld of London." It is refreshing to note that, after a vast experience of the darker side of life, he is "more hopeful of humanity's ultimate good than ever." Mr. Holmes's optimism makes his book pleasant reading. He sees in the Police Court of to-day great improvement; all the arrangements are more humane than they were. He speaks highly of the magistrates.

"The legal profession, too, has changed. Where are the greasy, drunken old solicitors that haunted the precincts of Police Courts twenty-five years ago? Gone!... Bullying, drunken, and stupid solicitors have no chance to-day."

There is also improvement in the appearance of the prisoners. There is, however, one ominous conclusion. Mr. Holmes declares that whilst there is less brutality, debauchery, and drinking to-day, there is a national degeneration in the direction of dishonesty. He sees in the spread of such faults a greater evil than intemperance or gambling. The volume contains excellent chapters on 'The Black List and Inebriates,' 'Police Court Marriages,' and 'Extraordinary Sentences.' In the first Mr. Holmes points out the worthlessness of some recent legislation; in the next he protests against hurried marriages arranged in Police Courts, often hailed with praise by a sentimental press, but ending in disaster; whilst in the last he shows the inequalities of sentences meted out to prisoners.

Not the least interesting section of the book deals with 'Discharged Prisoners.' Here is a most difficult problem:—

"Prisoners' Aid Societies are powerless with them. Church Army and Salvation Army and all the Labour Homes combined can do nothing with them or for them; for Prison life is easier than wood-chopping, and the comforts of Prison are superior to those of a Labour Home."

Mr. Holmes shows that there are thousands of young men with no settled place of abode, no technical skill, no great physical strength, no capabilities, and no desire for continuous honest employment. No one wants them, and there is no place for them in industrial life. They are content to live in cheap lodging-houses or in prison. Mr. Holmes says:—

"Some people are advocating conscription. Well, here is a chance. Form a regiment, or two regiments, of young men who have been three times in prison. Give them ten years of thorough discipline and sound manual and technical training. Under discipline they will be obedient, and at the worst they will be as good men as those that manned Nelson's ships, and would prove quite as good as those that fought at Waterloo or captured India for the East India Company."

Mr. Holmes's scheme is beset with difficulty, like all that have been offered.

The closing chapters deal with experiences amongst the poorest classes in London. We have never read a more striking record of the heroism of the sweated and overcrowded inhabitants of the slums. Chap. xiii. on 'Jonathan Pinchbeck, the Slum Autolycus,' would alone make the volume noteworthy. Mr. Holmes has rendered great service by the publication of his book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Immortals' Great Quest, by James W. Barlow (Smith, Elder & Co.), is a reissue of a skit written long since by a distinguished scholar of Trinity, Dublin. It is a work of the imagination, excellently written in a simple style which involves

(and conceals) the highest art, and with such a fund of humour and good sense that the reader is charmed out of all desire to be critical. The book is in the form of a diary, written by a Dutch surgeon who contrived in the eighteenth century to visit the planet Venus. That the influence of 'Gulliver's Travels' has been prominent in the author's mind is plain enough, but he indulges in little or none of the satire without which Swift's imagination was never at its normal temperature. The satire of Dr. Barlow, when we get a glimpse of it, is reminiscent of 'Friendship's Garland' rather than 'Gulliver'; but it is no part of his purpose to construct an elaborate caricature or to preach at us through a parable. Van Varken, the Dutch doctor is not unlike Teufelsdröckh, albeit he is no philosopher: the account of his early education, and his lecture to the Hesperians on the religions of the earth, is a convincing instance of humour which is independent of mere turns of phrase or quaint conceits.

Seventeenth Century Men of Latitude. By Edward A. George. (Fisher Unwin.)—The liberal thinkers of the seventeenth century are only gradually coming into their own, and the process is not without interruption and reaction. Inquiring readers, hunting about among old books, think either that every one will be as surprised as they are to find that English clergymen in the seventeenth century were not all bigots or fanatics, or that they have discovered in the past an anticipation of what is still, among religious thinkers, in the far future. It is just what happened in Germany with regard to Erasmus: impetuous people burst out with the declaration that he was a sort of Harnack. It needs only an acquaintance with his works to refute the idea. Erasmus was a cultivated Catholic scholar, not a concealed Wycliffite. In the same way no one who really knows the English literature of the seventeenth century is the least surprised at what was said by the Cambridge Platonists, by John Hales, or Chillingworth; still less is he surprised to find that these men were the friends of Archbishop Laud, if he has read what the archbishop wrote, and not taken his view of him from Macaulay or Carlyle.

At the same time, it is a pleasant thing to have an enthusiastic appreciation of some of our great and half-forgotten writers from the pen of a leisurely American. Mr. George has made an agreeable study of writers who deserve not to be forgotten. He sketches the career of each with a certain freshness, and he appends a few extracts that are not ill, if not always characteristically, chosen. He writes as an amateur, but it does not seriously matter to his conclusions that he is sometimes mixed in his dates, and not always sound in his historical statements. He thinks, for example, that insistence on episcopal ordination was new in Baxter's day (a view which it needs little knowledge of history to refute), and that the Long Parliament did not adjourn from 1640 to the Restoration. Baxter was never chaplain to Cromwell's regiment: he refused to be. The number of the non-episcopal clergy deprived on St. Bartholomew's Day is still uncertain, but it undoubtedly was not "more than two thousand." He puts Laud's execution in 1644 (whereas it was, according to our reckoning, in 1645), and thus gets rather confused when he tries to make a list of events that happened to his heroes "in the year of Laud's execution." It was, for example, in 1644 that Jeremy Taylor lost the living of Uppingham, and Whichcote became Provost of King's,

and on the 11th of June of that year Smith was transferred, as an M.A., to Queens' College. Baxter became an army chaplain, on the other hand, in 1645, not 1644; and so on.

Mr. George recalls many wise sayings. Thus we find Chillingworth's "The difference between a Papist and a Protestant is this, that the one judges his guide to be infallible, the other his way to be manifest." Whichcote says:—

"There is light enough of God in the world, if the eyes of our minds were but fitted to receive it and let it in. It is the incapacity of the subject, where God is not; for nothing in the world is more knowable than God. God is only absent to them that are indisposed and disaffected."

Jeremy Taylor's remark "No man is an heretic against his will" reminds us of a corresponding statement of Cassiodorus. Sir Thomas Browne says of the Romanists—"We have reformed from them, not against them."

Truly the company whom Mr. George has collected is worth knowing. But they deserve his title of "men of latitude" only in a restricted sense, and some indeed—such as Baxter, we are inclined to say, when we remember his picture of the floor of hell—do not deserve it at all. They were, however, as good as he thinks, and almost as liberal. They were even more closely connected with the Primate than he knows—take More, for example, at Ragley, which had several links with Laud's Oxford college. Hammond (whom he mentions only in a disparaging quotation) had elaborated a more convincing theory and claim for toleration than any of them.

In *Songs of Love and Praise* (Dent & Co.) Miss Annie Matheson has prepared a pleasant little anthology of devotional verse which should meet with a good reception. The volume is issued in a dainty form, with decorations, both tasteful and appropriate, by Mr. Charles Robinson, and comprises, in addition to well-remembered hymns of childhood and the now familiar 'Crossing the Bar' and 'Recessional,' a discerning and comprehensive selection from writers new and old, from Phineas Fletcher and Dr. Watts to Anne Brontë and Bishop Stubbs.

Scandinavian Britain. By W. G. Collingwood. With Chapters by F. York Powell. (S.P.C.K.)—This little work comes as a useful companion volume to the earlier ones on Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman Britain published by the same Society. It consists of some forty pages by the late Prof. York Powell, and over two hundred of more special matter by Prof. Collingwood. In the three introductory chapters a brief account is given of the causes and character of the Viking Age, to which the Scandinavian invasions of Britain were due. These pages will be useful for those to whom the subject is entirely new, but such readers may well be puzzled by the way in which the poetic maxims on pp. 22-5 are printed, and by such hybrid forms of names as Hrodwolf Crace, Anlaf Tryggwason, Throwends, Neamdale, &c. Happily these monstrosities do not appear in the main part of the book, which falls into three divisions—the earliest raids, the Danelaw, and the Norse settlements. Each of these subjects is dealt with in a systematic and careful manner, and though the details are necessarily limited, the reader will obtain a very fair idea of the extent to which England, Scotland, and Wales were affected by the Northern invaders. As a rule Prof. Collingwood has treated the various questions in a critical spirit, though here and there the tendency to force mere probabilities

to the uttermost asserts itself, as it has often done in this department of historical study. A good example of this occurs on p. 201, where Völuspá is supposed to come from the Hebrides, and to supply a theme to a Yorkshire artist carving a stone on the shores of Morecambe Bay. Yet the writer is well aware of this tendency and its results in the past, and confesses that "perhaps we have not even yet escaped all the illusions of the forest of error." In cases where closer argument is essayed the method is not always convincing, as in the attempt to date the Cumbrian settlement by means of the word *bekkr*.

Perhaps the least satisfactory parts of the book are those which deal with place-names, such as pp. 193-5, 211-5; many of the examples given there and elsewhere would bear careful revision with closer attention to the facts of English and Scandinavian philology and grammar. Danish place-names at Reading border on the incredible; nor is it clear why *thing* should appear as *Ting*-in Bucks and Bedfordshire. That East Anglian "names in -wich, -haven, and Naze have a Northern origin" is a statement for which some proof would not be superfluous. The Scandinavian names and words cited in this part of the work are on the whole correctly given, but a few slips occur, such as "suð" for "súð," "Tjúguskeggi" for "skeggi," and "lagslið" as a rendering of Old English *lahslit*. On p. 156 'Skjöldunga saga' is cited in place of 'Knyttlinga': the former no longer exists. That *dordum*, disturbance, represents an Old Norse *dura-dómr* is one of those old guesses which might with advantage have been quietly suppressed. In spite of this doubtful material, however, the general impression conveyed by the book, as to the historical and topographical bearings of the Scandinavian invasions, is sufficiently clear and correct to make it a useful addition to the series to which it belongs.

Zur Betonung der lateinisch-romanischen Wörter im Neuenglischen. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Zeit von ca. 1560 bis 1660. Von Ernst Metzger. (Heidelberg, Winter.)—The subject of this dissertation is one on which it is hardly possible to make any very valuable contribution to knowledge, and it is not the author's fault that he has been able to do little more than set forth in a methodical form facts that are already well known. Most of the words which he enumerates as having different accentuations assigned to them in modern dictionaries belong (as he duly recognizes) to the purely literary vocabulary, and are seldom pronounced at all. When an Englishman finds himself under the necessity of pronouncing one of these, he has usually no oral tradition to guide him, so that he has to fall back on the analogy of some more familiar word of similar formation; and as the analogies are often conflicting, the same word will not seldom be pronounced variously by different people, or even by the same person at different times. The pronouncing dictionaries are far from adequately representing the amount of diversity that actually exists in the oral rendering of such words among people of the highest education. Some of the instances which the author gives of dialectal misplacement of accent suggest a doubt whether the indications of the 'English Dialect Dictionary' on this point are always trustworthy. For example, the word *outdacious*, and several words ending in *-ation*, are marked in that work as having the accent on the first syllable, no alternative notation being given. These accentuations may exist, but they are

certainly foreign to some of the dialects in which the words are current. Of greater interest are the quotations from poetry of the Tudor and Stuart periods, intended to show that certain words were stressed otherwise than they are at the present day. The list of words exemplifying this kind of change might be greatly enlarged by more extensive research, but, so far as he has gone, the author has on the whole appreciated the metrical evidence at its true value. Unlike Messrs. van Dam and Stoffel, he makes reasonable allowance for poetic licence. The suggestion that Ben Jonson may have stressed *inhumanely* on the first syllable is inadmissible, the alleged parallels (*impious, infamous, infinite*) being for various reasons not relevant. Altogether this essay is a scholarly and accurate summary of what is known on the subject, and its collection of illustrative examples is useful.

THE fifty volumes just added to "Everyman's Library" (Dent) maintain the interest and enterprise of a scheme which has long passed the average bounds of the popular library. *The Letters of Charles Lamb*, 2 vols., is, says E. R. in the Introduction, "based upon the text prepared for the 'Works of Charles Lamb' by Mr. William Macdonald, who spared no pains or enthusiasm for his work." We have, in fact, Mr. Macdonald's notes, which should have been credited to him, and charming illustrations by Mr. Herbert Railton. Some letters since the original edition have had to disappear in consequence of a legal decision, but even so the volumes remain a wonderful bargain for the bookbuyer. Frere's translation of *The Achæans*, *The Knights*, and *The Birds* is already popular in a cheap form, nevertheless we welcome its reappearance. We find also *Cicero's Select Letters and Orations*, with a note by De Quincey. There is much fiction added of a sort generally known and praised, such as 'Les Misérables,' in two volumes, translated by Mr. C. E. Wilbour. Prof. Saintsbury introduces something more novel in a volume of Balzac's *At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, and other Stories*, which includes the general introduction to 'The Human Comedy,' a document of great interest. An early English version or paraphrase of 'Le Bal de Sceaux' is mentioned. The story reminds us of "the mysterious, philosophical, romantic, metaphysical Sparkins" in 'Sketches by Boz,' who was suddenly converted into the assistant at a "cheap shop." Mr. Llewelyn Williams, M.P., writes with discernment on Froude's *Henry VIII.*, 3 vols., and *Edward VI.*, 1 vol., which are masterpieces of narrative. Milman's *History of the Jews*, introduced by Dr. Hartwell Jones; Rodwell's translation of the *Koran*, by the Rev. G. Margoliouth, and Boswell's *Tour in the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson* are additions to the Library at which no man can cavil. The 'Tour' in particular is not so well known as it should be. Young people have an excellent and well-illustrated volume in *Annals of Fairyland: The Reign of King Oberon*; while *The Secret of the Island*, by Jules Verne, is among the classics of adventure. *Everyman, with other Moralities and Three Miracle Plays*, opens up a world of early drama known hitherto only to specialists. To *Marlowe's Plays* Mr. Edward Thomas writes a preface of just appreciation, though he rates the general intelligence of readers too high in supposing that they can rearrange blank verse. We think we should have said more of Shakespeare's debt to Marlowe. If the introductions to this admirable Library are to be of real value, they should be written with more attention to the popular buyer and the extent of his

knowledge. Since the issue of the earlier volumes the critics employed have improved in this respect, but some still indulge in needless pedantry, and write as if all the world knew as much as they did.

Geneva. Described by Francis Gribble. Painted by J. and M. Hardwicke Lewis. (A. & C. Black.)—No place in the world, perhaps, can boast of a more superb setting than Geneva. But, from the picturesque point of view, she has paid the price of rapid expansion and modern reconstruction. Mr. Gribble wastes few words in describing the town, and none upon the democratic institutions of Swiss municipalities. He skims with the lightest of touches over the incidents in the history of the Genevan Reformation, the Genevan Revival, and Genevan Revolutions. His chief interest evidently lies in the great men of letters of Geneva. In dealing with the Reformation era, he quotes a curious account of the "dolorous departure" of the nuns from the Convent of Sainte-Claire, from the pen of one of the sisters. Some of them had spent all their lives in the cloister:—

"The fresh air was too much for them. They fainted away; when they saw the beasts of the fields they were terrified, thinking that the cows were bears, and that the sheep were ravening wolves."

Reading this, one is no longer surprised that only one sister was converted by the arguments of the Reformers who had visited the convent and preached in favour of marriage, much to the disappointment of some three hundred expectant spouses, who waited confidently outside the gate.

It is a curious coincidence that the same district should have been the home of Calvin, the Protestant Reformer, and of Voltaire, the iconoclast, who delighted in civilizing the Allobroges, and making "play-actors of the sons of syndics," as well as the birthplace of Rousseau, whose influence, if it inspired the worst excesses of the French Revolution, was also responsible for the revival of religion and the Catholic Restoration. Mr. Gribble might profitably have paused to trace the influence of Calvinist, Republican Geneva upon the writings of Rousseau, but this he does not seem to recognize. Geneva, we think, can claim a much greater share in the work of her "austere citizen" than he seems willing to admit (p. 91). The story of Calvin, and of Calvin's régime, which seemed to John Knox to make Geneva "the most perfect School of Christ that ever was in the earth since the days of the Apostles," Mr. Gribble tells with much spirit, as also that of Calvin's successor, Beza, the strong and eloquent, under whom occurred the episode of the "Escalade," famous in Genevan annals. To the Sage of Ferney and his Genevan theatre he devotes three chapters, but has a less hackneyed theme when he treats of "the illustrious de Saussure" as the typical figure in the Golden Age of Geneva. To this philosopher, who was a geologist also, and a stylist, the first man to write well about the mountains, and, if not quite the first man to ascend Mont Blanc, the first man to believe that the ascent was possible, Mr. Gribble devotes a delightful little essay, and does full justice to the mind and heart of the professor.

Of the two artists who illustrate the book in colour with pictures of the district, those of May Hardwicke Lewis are amateurish; those of J. Hardwicke Lewis are more worthy of reproduction.

Rothenburg on the Tauber. By Hermann Uhde-Bernays. (H. Grevel.)—Rothenburg has long been known to the connoisseur as "the gem of mediævalism" that Mr. Head-

lam has termed it. It is curious that no satisfactory monograph has been written about it; probably the reason is that the same cause which has preserved it intact, or almost intact, throughout the troubled times of German history, keeps it now but little visited by tourists, and there is little prospect of reward for the historian's toil. For, unlike her neighbour Nuremberg, Rothenburg lies off the main route of commerce, and the result is reflected in her history, as in her surviving walls and buildings. Politically, in the Middle Ages, a Nuremberg in miniature, Rothenburg remains a mediæval chrysalis, whose development was retarded by her position and the commercial jealousy of her more powerful and fortunate neighbours, such as Würzburg, Bamberg, and Nuremberg. As Herr Uhde-Bernays well remarks in this little sketch of the town, which is evidently inspired by a genuine love of the place,

"what Rothenburg offers us, is the picture of a well-preserved town and nothing else. It has produced no great artists, like Nuremberg, and Bamberg, Augsburg, and Regensburg, whose works are an honour to the town and have made its name famous everywhere. It is a strange characteristic of Rothenburg, that with a single exception—the town surveyor Leonhard Weidmann—no real artist dwelt within its walls."

When the need of a craftsman, or of an architect to build the famous Town Hall, was felt, he was summoned from some neighbouring city. This fact again, we would suggest, is due to the position and comparative poverty of Rothenburg. In days when painters and craftsmen were vagabond artists, they flocked to Courts and cash as bees to honey. The Vischers and Dürers were drawn to Nuremberg—as Shakespeare was drawn to London, and Leonardo to Milan—by the need of money, the hope of employment. Rothenburg attracted them not, and now the cult of no artist draws us to Rothenburg—only the charm of the sixteenth-century buildings which, in spite of fire and pillage, have been wonderfully preserved from the spoiling hand of Time and the restorer. Herr Uhde-Bernays's little volume, pleasantly illustrated by the drawings of Maria Ressel, will serve to suggest the charm and spirit of the place till a more thorough and better-written work is produced. Historically, it adds nothing to the labours of Bensen and Weigel, and the author remarks: "It appeared unwise to omit, as many might have been [sic] expected, the short historical sketch and refer the readers to the above-mentioned works." It is interesting to note how the patriotic versions of the Rothenburg chroniclers differ in their accounts of such important events as the siege and capture of the town by the Nuremberg troops; but those who are acquainted with the history of the latter town will be struck by the frequent repetition of incidents, circumstances, nomenclature, and legends connected with that old "White City." The book deserved better translation; much of it will be unintelligible, or appear odd, to the reader who has no German. And the punctuation is as strange as the style.

Statutes and Ordinances and Acts of the Parliament of Ireland: King John to Henry V. Edited by Henry F. Berry. (Stationery Office.)—Among the many expensive schemes of the Record Commission of the early years of the nineteenth century was a complete edition of the Statutes of Ireland. For this object transcripts were made and much money lavished, but in 1824 the project was "suspended," and, though "revived" more than once by modern Keepers of the Dublin archives,

it has only been carried through, some ninety years after the "preliminary steps" had been taken, by the issue of the present volume. The limit of time chosen for ending this instalment is the end of the reign of Henry V., and the reason for this line of demarcation rests on the circumstance that the series of Irish statute rolls begin with the reign of Henry VI. While subsequent editors of Irish statutes will have the easier task of transcribing the statute rolls, Mr. Berry has in this volume been compelled to collect his material from very varied sources. In Ireland he has found texts for many laws in the Red Book of the Irish Exchequer, a compilation of the reign of Edward I. He has published the greater part of the text of that Book in this work; but he has had to seek for other documents much further afield. A special difficulty arose from the fact that John had ordered that all English laws should be observed in Ireland, and a large proportion of the ordinances contained in this book were not special enactments of any Irish body, but simply English laws transmitted under seal to the Irish Chancery with letters patent or close directing their observance and enrolment in the dependent country.

To the English student, then, much of the volume will have a familiar air, and he will wonder at the extent to which it was in practice possible to transfer bodily a series of laws from one country to another. The plan of the publication includes English translations of both the Latin and the French texts, but the editor has saved space by giving English versions only of English statutes thus transmitted, and these in smaller type. Nothing but the documents found in Irish records or such as were previously unpublished is given in the original. We note that the appearance of "record type" shows how much more conservative are the ways of the Irish than those of the English Record Office, and we are not sure that public money is wisely spent in printing so much translation, especially of documents such as the "Great Charter of Ireland," which merely differs in minute details from the English Great Charter. But the editor deserves praise for avoiding some of the gross errors of the old translations of French laws to be read in 'Statutes of the Realm,' some of the worst of which Stubbs unfortunately incorporated in his 'Select Charters.' Mr. Berry has also published some ninety documents, whereas the Record Commissioners had only transcribed twenty-six for this period. In a useful and unpretentious Preface attention is drawn to the sources from which the volume is derived, and to the bearing of some of the more important documents on history. By this work an important step forward has been made in opening out the sources of mediæval Anglo-Irish history.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

I WAS once discussing with a pupil the difference between an essay and an answer to examination questions, and the best explanation I was able to give him was that in answering a question the main object should be to give many facts in the smallest possible compass, whereas an essay was set in order to see who could write most upon the subject he knew least. I feel that this letter is of the nature of an essay; for were I to be asked what happened during the past term, I could, if I considered it a question, reply on half a sheet of note-paper as easily as a statesman could sketch his policy.

I have, however, first to announce an important discovery. I have been long perplexed why it is that Oxford wants the Working-Man. I have read the proposals with amazement, and marvelled at the project of settling the said toiler with wife and baby in an academic quad. Like most of the world, I attributed this burning desire to bring our future rulers to Oxford, that they may learn how to govern the Empire, to a strong, if not very rational sentiment of Socialism. Long I wondered, and felt, much as I suppose other men feel, somewhat bewildered. Suddenly I found light! In the list of Oxford representatives for the athletic contest with us I read of Mr. L. C. Hull (Michigan), and Mr. Woodrow (Drake University, U.S.A.). I looked no further, for I had my clue. If Michigan, Drake University, Kansas, Princeton, &c., contribute Rhodes Scholars to enable Oxford to beat Cambridge in athletics, why not the Working-Man of England? Why should not Aston Villa or Bromwich Albion supply footballers?—for, for aught I know, these may be educational establishments. If Rhodes's millions can furnish his University with such athletes as Mr. Hull, why be content with going so far afield, when there is such material near to hand? Blind that I have been to accuse men like Mr. William Temple and his friends of being visionary Socialists, instead of recognizing that they were farseeing sportsmen.

We have a difficulty with us far exceeding that of the admission of the Working-Man. As a matter of fact, that exemplary creature never had, I believe, and never will have, any existence in fact; and any man, from whatever class he may spring, who comes to the old Universities and behaves as a reasonable being, and not as a type, is sure of a welcome and a judgment in accordance with his individual merits. Our trouble is with the native of India, who is multiplying, and with whom the University authorities confess themselves unable to deal to their satisfaction. The question is really one of great gravity. The colleges in many cases hesitate to take natives of India, and therefore the latter tend to go in numbers to those which receive them. When there, they do not associate with the other men, but form coteries of their own, and appear to gain little or nothing of the spirit of the University. At first they did not isolate themselves so much, and the movement seemed a success: now every one is disposed to admit that it is a failure. There seems an impression abroad that we do not get the right sort of man, and that the best Indian natives are deterred from coming in consequence. That many who do come return with no friendly feelings to this country is certain. Nor can one withhold sympathy for the men themselves. They have little understanding of the conditions of University life. They have nowhere to go to in vacation, and many, I fancy, come to England with inadequate means. Lord Morley spoke to college tutors and others on the subject, and the Bishop of Ely had a conference to discuss it; but as yet no real solution is at hand. I incline to believe that if the Indian Government could see its way to have an authorized representative to look after natives of India at the English Universities, and see that they were provided for in vacation, a great deal might be done. Much care should be taken to inquire into the antecedents and means of those who desire to study in England, and, as an equivalent for these services, the colleges should be under an obligation to take a certain limited number. The whole business is at present an awkward one, and

cannot be settled in the ordinary British fashion of allowing the difficulty to be muddled through somehow.

Certain schemes of University reform are afloat; but they do not seem to me of a specially practical character, nor are minor changes particularly necessary. One important improvement in the Poll Examination has been quietly made. The "General," which tends to be a mere repetition of the Little-go, and consists in the main of the old subjects men have failed to acquire as boys, is to be optional, and, as an alternative for it and the special, two specials may be selected from different "groups." By this means a man may choose two subjects likely to interest him, instead of going once more over the dreary routine of his schoolwork in order to gain a Poll degree. The reform has been carried through in the ordinary business way, but is none the less a serious blow to compulsory Greek. The complaints of those disciples of Demetrius of Ephesus who say, whenever an educational reform is proposed, "Sirs, by this craft we have our wealth," passed unheeded on this occasion. I am told that the Historical and Theological Boards are revising their examinations; but for what other purpose do Boards exist?

The resignation by Dr. Cunningham of the Vicarage of St. Mary the Great, the University church, gave Trinity College no easy task in finding a worthy successor. Dr. Cunningham's twenty-years' incumbency has been memorable, as his preaching has maintained a high level, and has attracted some of the most thoughtful men in the University. It may be said that an "Amurath to Amurath succeeds" in so far as Mr. Boughey, the new Vicar, is, like Dr. Cunningham, a Fellow of Trinity. An intelligent appreciation appeared in *The Cambridge Review*, the justice of which was generally admitted. Whilst on the subject of the Church I may remark that the Hulsean Lectures of Dr. Figgis caused no ordinary interest. As a rule, the lecturer speaks to a few bored Heads and Doctors, to a Vice-Chancellor and proctors who must come, and to some scattered M.A.s and undergraduates. When Dr. Figgis delivered his lectures, the church was crowded to excess, and one would have thought that the Bishop of London or one of our leading theologians and thinkers was occupying the pulpit. Dr. Figgis has lately joined the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, and the earnestness of his preaching was as marked as the eloquence and scholarship which characterized his powerful defence of the teaching of the Church Catholic. It is no exaggeration to say that his lectures are epochmaking.

It is perhaps indiscreet to refer to an unpleasant and forgotten controversy like the question, Who ought to stroke the Cambridge eight? and I only do so in order to bring forward my view of the necessity of giving the young man who happens to be President of the C.U.B.C. a free hand. One of the main uses of athletics is to teach men how to manage others, and when a captain of any club is chosen, he ought to be allowed to exercise his own judgment and feel the weight of the responsibility of his position. But at present our contests are made affairs almost of national importance, and everybody but the President seems to have a say in the matter. Now that the decision is made, I think all who know will own that Mr. Stuart had a very hard task to perform and that he has done it very well. Not having seen the crew of late, I am unable to give an opinion; but it really seems as though he had selected one of unusual

merit, and the way in which he showed his willingness to row in any place the coaches thought best for the boat, and to give up the prospect of stroking four times in succession to victory, must win general approval. There were some rumours that the winning Varsity crew was to challenge the Belgians to row about Easter after the boatrace, but happily they have not been justified. The evil of overdoing athletics is one which must be jealously watched.

Two remarkable men have been appointed to the Doctorate this term. Prof. Ridgeway has honoured the degree of D.Sc. by taking it; and Mr. R. A. Nicholson of Trinity, a great Persian scholar, and one of the best linguists in Cambridge, has become a Litt.D. As it is now rather a distinction not to be a doctor of anything in Cambridge, it is satisfactory that gentlemen of such eminence have seen fit to offer themselves as candidates for the degrees in question.

The gaiety of Cambridge has been appreciably lightened by a little brochure of Mr. Heitland called 'A Letter to a Lady; or, A Word with the Female Anti-Suffragists,' to which the lady has replied. Like James I., who is said always to have found it easy to make up his mind when he had heard only one side of the question, I thought Mr. Heitland had made an excellent case till I read the lady's reply. Both are exquisitely polite; but Mr. Heitland for a moment forgot himself and descended to four or five words of political claptrap, and the lady took due advantage, and had him at her mercy.

I must conclude with a word of sadness. The loss of Canon Appleton, Master of Selwyn, is a grief to many. We were all glad to see him again in Cambridge, and the way he undertook his new duties promised well for the future of the college—one of the most difficult institutions in Cambridge to work successfully. He had begun the building of a new hall, to which he contributed liberally, and his influence was making itself felt in the college. His sudden illness and death is a sad blow to his friends and to the society with which he had identified himself; and his place will not easily be filled. J.

F. G. FLEAY.

To other of your readers, as to myself, the announcement in your issue of the 20th inst. that Mr. Frederick Gard Fleay had passed away ten days previously, must have been the first intimation of his death. Mr. Fleay had long lived in retirement, and probably, at all events since the time, now many years ago, when he relinquished an educational post in the North for a purely literary life, he had not been in the habit of frequent intercourse with many personal friends. On the other hand, the lore which he had often accumulated with infinite labour was always at the service of those in whose wish to use it fairly as well as freely he confided; nor did he resent criticism, so long as—unlike much that was inflicted on him—it was in intention just.

I am writing under very great pressure of business; and, should I be fortunate enough to find an opportunity of paying a not wholly unworthy tribute to the services rendered by Mr. Fleay to English literature, and to English dramatic literature in particular, that opportunity must be taken at a later date. I trust, however, that his death will not pass unnoticed, or his deserts remain unacknowledged, by those who are best fitted to appreciate the value of his work, however much they may disagree with some of his results. Beyond all doubt, conjecture and conclusion jostled each other

in some of his writings; and not a little that he at one time pronounced to be settled he was himself at another time ready to resettle. But the debt which is permanently due to him from students of the Elizabethan drama, and of Shakespeare in especial, is not only on account of the methods of inquiry which, though not actually originated by him, he elaborated with extraordinary acumen and unsurpassed patience in fields so different as that of metrical criticism and that of stage history. His 'Life of Shakespeare,' his 'Chronicle of the English Stage,' and his 'Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama' are monuments of a literary and historical learning both rare and minute, as well as of a courage in investigation hardly possible except to a mind gifted—I am not afraid of using the word—with genuine imaginative power.

Mr. Fleay, I believe, of late years carried the exercise of his rare faculties into other fields of research; but of his work in these I know nothing. There was, in any case, nothing pedantic or narrow about his tastes and pursuits. Had the personal ambition which he at one time cherished of becoming a teacher of English literature in one of our Universities or University Colleges been gratified, he might have been revered by generations of students; but, even as it is, he has, with true academical generosity, taught many of us much, and has not passed away unhonoured in the world of letters.

A. W. WARD.

'DORANDO: A SPANISH TALE,' BY JAMES BOSWELL.

NEARLY thirteen years ago a poem of James Boswell's, 'No Abolition of Slavery; or, The Universal Empire of Love,' was discovered in a second-hand bookshop in London (*Athenæum*, May 9th, 1896). An earlier work, 'Dorando: a Spanish Tale,' a skit on the famous Douglas Cause which led to the prosecution of certain Edinburgh booksellers and newspaper proprietors for contempt of court, has hitherto eluded all the book-hunters. It is a pleasure to announce that there is a copy in the Sir William Hamilton Collection in the University Library, Glasgow. It is bound with other pamphlets in a duodecimo volume entitled 'Morality,' the press-mark of which is B.C. 24, e. 13. The margins have been badly cropped by the binder; in other respects it is perfect. There are two title-pages: the first or sub-title, "Dorando | a | Spanish Tale. | Lydorum quidquid Etruscos | Incoluit fines, memo generosior est te | Hor. | (Price one shilling.); the second or title proper, "Dorando | a | Spanish Tale"; a long motto in French from Cochin; "second edition"; and the imprint: "London | printed for J. Wilkie at the Bible in St. Pauls | Church Yard. Sold also by J. Dodsley in | Pall Mall, T. Davies in Russell Street | Covent Garden | and by the Booksellers of Scotland. | MDCCCLXVII." The tale itself extends to 46 pages (5-50). The authorship is well established by the letters to Temple.

In Sir Leslie Stephen's memoir of Boswell, in the 'D.N.B.' 'Dorando' is confounded with a political poem 'Rodondo; or, The State Jugglers,' published anonymously in London in 1763, a work of Hugh Dalrymple, a Scottish advocate; and unfortunately the mistake is repeated in the reissue of the 'Dictionary.' Dalrymple's pasquinade may have suggested the name Dorando to the biographer: most likely it did.

Boswell's relation to the famous Douglas Cause has been much discussed by his bio-

graphers. In the 'Letters of James Boswell addressed to W. J. Temple,' published in 1857—one of the worst-edited volumes in the language—the editor sneeringly remarks "that it gratified Boswell's feeling of self-importance to be, or to be supposed to be, mixed up in the Douglas Cause"; and more recently Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and Mr. W. K. Leask have said pretty much the same thing. The sneer is quite uncalled for. Neither Temple nor Johnson can have been under any misapprehension about his position in the case, for the communications to these friends are frank and explicit. But the recently discovered "Consultation Book" of the biographer, written in his own hand, now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, shows that when the judgment of the House of Lords came to be applied by the Court of Session in 1769, the young advocate was of counsel "in causâ Douglas v. the Duke of Hamilton," receiving with his brief 10*l.* 10*s.*, a large fee for a junior in those days. When, therefore, he wrote his autobiography in 1791, he might have claimed, had he cared to do so, more than merely to have been a "generous volunteer" in the celebrated case.

J. T. T. BROWN.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Blatchford (A. N.), Church Councils and their Decrees, 2/ net. The book does not discuss the application of the terms "General" or "Ecumenical" to any of the Councils of the Christian Church.
- Clarke (W. N.), The Christian Doctrine of God, 10*s.* Aims at a presentation of the conception of God that is characteristic of the Christian religion.
- Geden (A. S.), Outlines of Introduction to the Hebrew Bible, 8*s.* net. The volume has formed the basis of a series of lectures introductory to the study of the Old Testament, which for several years have been delivered at the Wesleyan College, Richmond. Contains 14 illustrations.
- Hall (Rev. F. J.), The Being and Attributes of God, 6/ net. The third of a series of ten single-volume treatises, each complete in itself, the series to constitute a systematic work on Christian doctrine.
- Harris (J. Rendell), Side-Lights on New Testament Research, 6*s.* Seven lectures delivered in 1908 at Regent's Park College.
- Hutton (J. E.), A History of the Moravian Church. Second Edition, revised and enlarged.
- Jeffs (H.), The Art of Sermon Illustration, 3*s.* net.
- Mallock (W. H.), Doctrine and Doctrinal Disruption, 3*s.* net. An examination of the intellectual position of the Church of England.
- Moule (Handley C. G.), Faith, its Nature and its Work, 3*s.* Natural Religion; or, the Secret of all the Creeds by F. J. B., 2*s.* The translator presents an abbreviated rendering of a few pages from the work of Dupuis entitled 'Origin of All Worship; or, Universal Religion.'
- Reid (J.), The First Things of Jesus, 3*s.* net. A study of the sayings of our Lord.
- Scott (R.), The Pauline Epistles: a Critical Study, 6/ net. The purpose of the volume is twofold—to indicate the teaching of the Pauline Epistles, and to set forth a theory of authorship based on characteristics of thought and style.
- Seton (W.), Chalmers of New Guinea, the Martyr Missionary, 1*s.* With portrait and illustrations.
- Lawe.
- Greenwood (J. H.), Amount of Compensation and Review of Weekly Payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 2*s.* net.
- Holdsworth (W. S.), A History of English Law, Vols. II. and III., 10*s.* net. These volumes deal with the Anglo-Saxon period, the medieval period, and the later history of some few parts of Common Law doctrine which attained in substance their final form in the medieval period.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Antiquary, Vol. XLIV, January-December, 1908, 7*s.* 6 Boston Museum of Fine-Arts, Thirty-Third Annual Report, for the Year 1908.
- British Museum: A Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (Sculpture), 1*s.* 6. With 39 plates, and 46 illustrations in the text.
- Great English Portrait Painters of the Eighteenth Century: Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, 5*s.* net.
- Gribble (F.), Lausanne, 7*s.* 6 net. Contains 20 full-page illustrations in colour painted by J. H. and M. H. Lewis.
- Heart of Scotland, painted by Sutton Palmer, described by A. R. Hope Moncrief, 7*s.* 6 net.
- Johnson (A. E.), Tom Brown, R.L., 3*s.* 6 net. Contains 57 examples of the artist's work with brush, pen, and pencil.
- Konody (P. G.), Brockwell (M. W.), and Lippmann (F. W.), The National Gallery, Vol. I., 10*s.* net. Edited by T. Leman Hare.—Part X., 1*s.* net. For notice of earlier parts see *Athen.*, March 13, p. 322.

Leaders of the English Pre-Raphaelites: Holman Hunt, Rossetti, Millais, 5*s.* net.

National Art-Collections Fund, Fifth Annual Report, 1908. Raphael, 5*s.* net.

Simpson (F. M.), A History of Architectural Development: Vol. II., Medieval, 21*s.* net. The aim of this volume in the Architects' Library, like that of the first, is to trace the development of architecture through the planning, construction, materials, and principles of design in the buildings described.

Three Great Florentine Painters: Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, 5*s.* net.

Three Great Portrait Painters of the Seventeenth Century: Rembrandt, Hals, Velazquez, 5*s.* net.

Poetry and Drama.

Ballads of Brave Women, by A. H. Miles and other writers, 1*s.* 6. Records of the heroic in thought, action, and endurance.

Frampton (R. G. D.), Nora and the Shepherd, and other Poems, 3*s.* 6 net. Includes a number of Occasional Verses.

Lilies and Lavender, by Ronald, 1*s.* A collection of love-verses.

Mackaye (P.), Ode on the Centenary of Abraham Lincoln, 3*s.* net. Mostly in unrhymed verse, and daring in its use of the vernacular.

Maeterlinck (M.), The Blue Bird, 3*s.* 6 net. A fairy play in five acts, translated by A. T. de Mattos.

Music.

Lightfoot (J.), The Theory of Music for Students and Teachers, 2*s.* net. Comprises the elements of music in both notations and elementary harmony, together with a short exposition of the principles of voice production and voice training.

Scarlatti (Alessandro), Parts IV. and V., 5*s.* net. Edited by J. S. Shedlock. For notice of Parts II. and III. see *Athen.*, Jan. 30, p. 142.

Bibliography.

Establishment of Public Libraries, 6*s.* net. Some notes for the guidance of Library Committees, issued by the Library Association.

John Rylands Library, Manchester: Catalogue of an Exhibition of the Works of Dante Alighieri shown in the Main Library from March to October, MCMIX., 6*s.*

Philosophy.

Murray (W. C.), From One to Twenty-One, 1*s.* net. Studies in mental growth.

Political Economy.

Jevons (W. S.), Investigations in Currency and Finance, 10*s.* net. Illustrated by 18 diagrams, and edited, with an introduction, by H. S. Foxwell. New abridged edition, with preface by H. S. Jevons.

History and Biography.

- Bottomley (H.), Bottomley's Book, 1*s.* net. An account of the author's experiences as newspaper proprietor, M.P., &c.
- Buxton (C. R.), Turkey in Revolution, 7*s.* 6 net. With 35 illustrations and a map.
- Douglas Cause, 5*s.* net. Edited by A. Francis Steuart. One of the Notable Scottish Trials Series.
- Dunn-Pattison (R. P.), Napoleon's Marshals, 12*s.* net. Contains 20 illustrations.
- Elias (F.), The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., 3*s.* 6 net. A biography and appreciation.
- FitzGerald (Edward), 1809-1909, 2*s.* 6 net. Centenary souvenir illustrated.
- Fox (W. Lancelotti), The Complete Life Pilgrimage of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Part I., 2*s.* Includes two lives of him by his contemporaries, and other original records translated from the Latin.
- Fry (W. H.), New Hampshire as a Royal Province, 16*s.* Vol. XXIX., No. 2 of the Columbia University Studies in History.
- Grierson (F.), The Valley of Shadows, 6*s.* net. Deals with the days in Illinois before the Civil War when the people were preparing to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.
- Lepelletier (E.), Paul Verlaine: his Life—his Work, 21*s.* net. Translated by E. M. Lang, illustrated. See review of the original French in *Athen.*, May 25, 1907, p. 629.
- Love Letters of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh, 2 vols., 2*s.* net. Edited by Alexander Carlyle, with numerous illustrations, including two in colours.
- Madras Government, Dutch Records: No. 2, Memoir written in the Year 1781 by A. Moens, 4*s.* 6; No. 3, Memoir of Commander Fredrik Cunes, 1*s.* 6; No. 4, Memoir of Johan Gerard van Angelbeek, ed.; No. 5, Historical Account of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, 9*s.* All edited by P. Groot.
- Putnam (B. H.), The Enforcement of the Statutes of Labourers during the First Decade after the Black Death, 1349-59, 16*s.* Vol. XXXII. of the Columbia University Studies.
- Ray (P. O.), The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, its Origin and Authorship, 3 dols. 50 net.
- Simon (Helene), William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft. A German study containing 3 portraits.
- Story, Robert Herbert, D.D., Memoir, by his Daughters, 10*s.* 6 net. Illustrated.
- Tanner (E. P.), The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738, 12*s.* Vol. XXX. of the Columbia University Studies.
- Thompson (J.), Shelley, 2*s.* 6 net. The remarkable article which appeared in *The Dublin Review*, with an introduction by George Wyndham.
- Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. XXVIII., Second Series.
- Travis-Cook (J.), Notes on the Origin of Kingston-upon-Hull, 2*s.* net. Treats also of the port of Hull, the Camin Charter, and the Meaux Register (including the "old" river Hull tradition).

Geography and Travel.

Dutt (W. A.), Norfolk and Suffolk, 1*s.* 6 each. In the Cambridge County Geographies, with maps, diagrams, and illustrations.

Gordon (D. J.), Handbook of South Australia. Issued by the Government of South Australia, with over 220 illustrations.

Mate's Illustrated Colchester, by C. E. Benham, 6d. net. Official Guide of the Colchester Town Council.
Stawell (Mrs. R.), Motor Tours in Yorkshire, 6/ net. With photographs by R. de S. Stawell.
Walters (J. Cuming), The Lost Land of King Arthur, 3/6 net. With 16 illustrations of Tintagel, Glastonbury, &c.

Sports and Pastimes.

Brewer (R. W. A.), The Motor-Car, 5/ net. A practical manual. Illustrated.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Spring Edition, 1909, 7/6

Education.

Mackenzie (Millicent), Hegel's Educational Theory and Practice, 3/ net.

School-Books.

Chamisso's Die Geschichte von Peter Schlemihl, 1/. Adapted by R. C. Perry.
Covernton (Miss E. E.), The Teaching of English Composition, 1/6 net. Dent's Modern Language Series.
Hannan (Rev. E. C. W.), The Acts of the Apostles, 1/6 net. With introduction, maps, text and notes, glossaries, examination questions, and index, specially adapted for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.
Rippmann (W.), A First Book of German Poetry, 1/4. Also in Dent's Modern Language Series.

Science.

Cooper (C. S.) and Westell (W. P.), Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles, Native and Acclimatised, Part II., 1/ net. Contains full-page coloured plates, and full-page black-and-white plates drawn direct from nature by C. F. Newall.

Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders, and Marine Engineers, 1909, compiled chiefly from Original Sources, 10/. An edition brought up to date.

Finn (F.), Wild Beasts of the World, Part XII., 1/ net. With illustrations in colour by L. Sargent, C. E. Swan, and W. Austen.

Hands (A.), Lightning and the Churches, 1/ net. An account of churches injured by lightning, with suggestions for guarding against the danger.

Hastie (J. S.), Under the Blue Dome: Open-Air Studies with Young Folk, 3/6

Lodge (Sir O.), Life and Matter, 6d. net. An exposition of part of the philosophy of science, with special references to the influence of Prof. Haeckel. Second Edition, with an appendix of definitions and explanations.

Medical Annual: a Year-Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index, 1909, 8/6 net.

Parry (L.), Systematic Treatment of Metalliferous Waste, 5/ net.

Potter (W. J.), Concurrent Practical and Theoretical Geometry, 3/ net. Contains the substance of Euclid, Books I.-XI., treated both experimentally and formally.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, Vol. XLIV., 8/6 net. Edited by H. M. Fletcher and W. McAdam.

Sindall (R. W.), The Manufacture of Paper, 6/ net. With illustrations, and a bibliography of works relating to cellulose and paper-making.

Soap-Makers' Directory, 1909, 2/6 net.

Starling (E. H.), Mercers' Company Lectures on the Fluids of the Body, 6/ net.

Stonham (C.), The Birds of the British Islands, Part XIII., 7/6 net. With illustrations by Lilian M. Medland.

Wright (H. J. and W. P.), Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow Them, Part XI., 1/ net. With illustrations in colour.

Juvenile Books.

Buley (E. C.), The Hero of India, 6d. net. The story of Clive, with illustrations in colour by Bertram Gilbert.
—Into the Polar Seas, 6d. net. The story of Sir John Franklin, with illustrations in colour by John Campbell.

Mundell (F.), The Man who Freed the Slaves, 6d. net. The Story of Abraham Lincoln, with illustrations by John Campbell.

Williams (Constance), The Adventures of a Lady Traveller, 6d. net. The story of Isabella Bird Bishop, with illustrations in colour by Watson Charlton.

Fiction.

Agnus (Orme), Sarah Tuldron's Lovers, 6/. Further information with regard to Sarah Tuldron, who was the subject of a novel published by the author some years back. Illustrated.

Braddon (M. E.), Our Adversary, 6/. A preacher loses his position because he denies the existence of a personal devil, and is then troubled by an actress whom he has sought to befriend.

Burgin (G. B.), The Trickster, 6/. The matrimonial adventures of Lady Selina Archdayne, who, in a fit of pique, marries the trickster, who has schemed to that end, though she loves another.

Cave (J.), Who shall have Her? 6/. A novel strong in incident.

Cole (S.), Arrows from the Dark, 6/. Tells of the obstacles encountered by true lovers.

Davis (J. A.), A Forsaken Garden, 6/. The story of a girl who, from respect for her father's prejudices, allows her chances of happiness to slip away from her.

Duffy (R.), An Adventure in Exile, 6/. A love adventure which takes the reader into rural France.

Eliot (George), Silas Marner, and Scenes of Clerical Life, 2/6 net. New Edition, with illustrations. In the Crown Classics.

Fitzgerald (C.), Ikona Camp, 3/6. A humorous tale of an up-river boating haunt.

Hamilton (C.), The End and the Beginning, 3/6. A love story.

Hueffer (F. M.), The Half Moon, 6/. A romance of the Old World and the New.
Hutten (Baroness von), Kingsmead, 6/. Tells the story of a young man's first love—Tommy, Earl of Kingsmead, who was the little brother of the heroine of Baroness von Hutten's story 'The Halo.'

Lee (A.), A King's Treachery, 3/6. A romance of the Huguenot persecution, with 6 illustrations by Watson Charlton.

Mathews (F. A.), The Flame Dancer, 6/. A story of mystery and magic and stolen jewels.

Onions (Oliver), Little Devil's Tooth, 6/. Essays on 'Gervase,' the life-history of an idealist, and the 'Paradiso' of Dante, in three volumes.

Orcutt (W. Dana), The Spell, 6/. Has a young Harvard scholar for hero, and is illustrated by G. D. Hammond.

Richardson (F.), More Bunkum, 6/. A series of humorous short stories.

Sidgwick (F.), Love and Battles, 6/. A comedy of youth and love.

Thorne (Guy), The Socialist, 6/. The subject is indicated by the title.

Twenty-Five Tales of the Turf, 1/ net. New Edition.

Watt (L. Maclean), Morna of Kildilly, 6/. The story of a drunken horse-doctor and his daughter Elsie. The scene is laid in a Border town.

General Literature.

Caird (E.), Essays on Literature, 5/ net. New Edition. Includes articles on 'Goethe and Philosophy,' 'Rousseau,' 'Wordsworth,' and 'The Genius of Carlyle.'

Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1909, 20/. The forty-first issue.

Emery (H. C.), Company Agreement, 5/ net. A manual for the daily use of directors, secretaries, and others.

Gulick (L. H.), Mind and Work, 3/6 net. Essays on 'The Habit of Success,' 'Resolutions, Good and Bad,' 'Fatigue and Character,' &c.

How to Get Married, by the Author of 'How to be Happy though Married,' 1/ net. A volume of practical hints concerning marriage.

Ker (W. P.), Romance, 6d. A lecture delivered to the members of the English Association in January last.

Official Report of the Seventeenth Universal Congress of Peace, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, July 27th to August 1st, 1908, 5/ net. Illustrated.

Russell (H.), A.B.C. of the Royal Navy, 1/ net. A little handbook with a foreword by Admiral W. H. Henderson.

Pamphlets.

Buss (Septimus), Sir Christopher Wren's Church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street. A lecture by the Rector of the united parishes.

Plea for Real Representation, 1d. Issued by the Proportional Representation Society.

Recantation, by J. M. A. supplement to a book entitled 'Shakespeare Self-Revealed.'

Some Common Objections: II. The Etymological Argument. Issued by the Simplified Spelling Society.

FOREIGN.

Poetry and the Drama.

Sannia (E.), Il Comico, l'Umorismo, e la Satira nella Divina Commedia, 2 vols., 10 lire. Has a preface by Francesco d'Ovidio.

History and Biography.

Daudet (E.), L'Exil et la Mort du Général Moreau, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Hecht (H.), Thomas Percy and William Shenstone: ein Briefwechsel aus der Entstehungszeit der 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' 5m.

Science.

Bohn (G.), La Naissance de l'Intelligence, 3fr. 50.

Observatoire de Zi-ka Wei: Calendrier-Annuaire pour 1909, 14 dol. An astronomical volume from Shanghai.

Fiction.

Bazin (R.), Le Mariage de Mademoiselle Gimel, 3fr. 50.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

In a few days Messrs. Longman will issue, under the title 'The Gospel and Human Needs,' the Hulsean Lectures of Dr. J. N. Figgis, which we refer to elsewhere to-day. Dr. Figgis has added to the volume four sermons which develop at length points discussed in the Lectures.

SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY'S 'Reminiscences' in the April *Blackwood* deal with Paris in the eighties—Prince Napoleon, the Waddington family, Gambetta, De Lesseps, Canrobert—Ireland, and the Gordon Relief Campaign. An article on Indian reforms by Sir Charles Crosthwaite further examines the proposals of Lord Morley. Mr. Arthur E. P. Weigall describes a visit to the Hills of Smoke in the Eastern Egyptian desert and the Imperial porphyry quarries of the Romans. The number includes also a poem 'Actæon,' by Mr. Alfred Noyes; and articles on Lady Louisa Stuart, 'The Seaman,' by Mr. David Hannay, and 'The Literary Side of the Law Reports.'

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co.'s April list includes Mr. A. C. Bradley's 'Oxford Lectures on Poetry,' and Mr. Edward

Wilberforce's translation into English verse of the 'Inferno,' the 'Purgatorio,' and the 'Paradiso' of Dante, in three volumes.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD'S new novel 'The White Sister,' a story of Rome, and 'Gervase,' the life-history of an idealist, by Mrs. Percy Dearmer, will be published shortly by the same firm.

MR. ARTHUR DILLON is preparing for the press a volume in which he will break new ground. Mr. Elkin Mathews will bring it out in the course of the year.

'PÆSTUM, AND OTHER POEMS,' is the title of a volume which Mr. A. Blair Thaw is about to publish with Messrs. Kegan Paul. One of the longer poems is addressed 'To Keats and Shelley in Rome'—a city in which Mr. Thaw lately occupied the Villa Aurora, made glorious by Guercino. The volume includes also 'The Inauguration Ode,' familiar in the United States at the beginning of the Roosevelt Presidency.

MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE'S study of Chateaubriand, which has been appearing in *The Fortnightly Review*, will be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall in the autumn, under the title 'Chateaubriand and his Court of Women.'

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish towards the end of April the second part of the larger Cambridge edition of the Septuagint, consisting of Exodus and Leviticus. The text of this edition—which is being edited by Mr. A. E. Brooke and Mr. Norman McLean—is that of the Codex Vaticanus, but the variations given, which in Dr. Swete's manual edition were confined to a few of the most important uncial codices, extend to all the uncial MSS., select cursive MSS., and the more important versions, and quotations of the earlier ecclesiastical writers. Vol. I., the Octateuch, will be completed in two further parts—one to contain Numbers and Deuteronomy, and the other Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.

MR. C. H. CHOMLEY AND MR. R. L. OUTHWAITE have collaborated in writing a book on the taxation of land values, to be published early in April by Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson, under the title of 'The Essential Reform.' The book will be issued at a popular price, and deals also with the allied problems of unemployment and low wages.

THE obituary of the week includes the names of two well-known Biblical scholars—Dr. H. M. Luckock, Dean of Lichfield, and Dr. Charles H. H. Wright. The former, educated at Shrewsbury and Jesus College, Cambridge, was a sound divine and Church historian, and a strong advocate of prayers for the dead, as may be seen from his book 'After Death.' He was the first Principal of Ely Theological College.

DR. WRIGHT had a brilliant career at Trinity College, Dublin, and was an excellent Hebrew scholar. His works on the Old Testament, beginning with an edition of Genesis in Hebrew in 1859,

are numerous and valuable. His Bampton Lectures dealt with Zechariah, and in 1906 he published two books on Daniel and one of Isaiah, defending positions now generally abandoned, e.g., the unity of the Isaianic prophecies. His 'Introduction to the Old Testament' reached a fourth edition in 1898. He also wrote two books on St. Patrick. His 'Roman Catholicism in the Light of Scripture' (third edition, 1903) represents his strong views as clerical superintendent of the Protestant Reformation Society, a post in which he proved himself a formidable controversialist.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Dr. John Kells Ingram, who is perhaps best known to the world by his early poem "Who fears to speak of '98?" is being prepared by Mr. T. W. Lyster, Librarian of the National Library of Ireland.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK's spring announcements in theology include 'Messages from the Epistle to the Hebrews,' by the Bishop of Durham; 'Light for Lesser Days,' by Canon H. F. Tucker of Melbourne; and 'The Two Resurrections: What They consist of: How They differ in Time, in Place, and in Character,' by the Rev. W. S. Standen.

THE forthcoming double section of 'The Oxford English Dictionary,' which is by Dr. Craigie, contains the words from "ribaldric" to "romanite," 3,161 in number. Of these words, 2,747 are illustrated by quotations, no fewer than 17,677 quotations being included. This instalment will be followed by a portion of S by Dr. Bradley.

WE regret to notice the death on Friday week last, in his eighty-ninth year, of Dr. James Hutchison Stirling. Educated at the University of Glasgow and in France and Germany, he practised as a doctor till his father's death in 1851. He published a number of philosophical works, of which the best known, perhaps, is 'The Secret of Hegel' (1865), which reached a new edition in 1893. His translation of Schwegler's 'History of Philosophy' achieved a twelfth edition in the same year. He delivered the first Gifford Lectures at Edinburgh (1888-90), on 'Philosophy and Theology.'

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW is to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. James Gairdner, C.B., editor of the 'Calendar of State Papers of Henry VIII.'; Mr. William H. Maw, joint-editor of *Engineering*; and Mr. C. S. Sherrington, Professor of Physiology in Liverpool University.

SIR ROWLAND BLENNERHASSETT, who died on Monday last, was well known as a writer, especially on foreign politics. An Irish landowner, he was educated at Downside, Stonyhurst, and Christchurch, and also obtained a Doctor's degree at Louvain. He took a great interest in Irish education, being an Inspector of Schools in that country, 1890-97, and President of Queen's College, Cork, 1897-1904.

'STUDIES IN MYSTICAL RELIGION,' by Mr. Rufus M. Jones, deals with the mystics from the days of primitive Christianity to the end of the English Commonwealth. The book is intended to be an introduction to a series of historical volumes, written without sectarian cast or bias. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers.

THE same firm have nearly ready 'The Struggle for Imperial Unity,' by Col. G. T. Denison, a well-known Canadian soldier, who recounts his political recollections as distinguished from his military experiences, which have already been published. The book begins with the period before Confederation, and extends to events of recent date.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE has in hand for publication in May 'Ordination Problems,' by the Bishop of Salisbury; 'The Philosophy of the Fourth Gospel: a Study of the Logos Doctrine, its Sources and its Significance,' by the Rev. J. S. Johnson; in "Typical English Churchmen," 'Stephen Gardiner' by Dr. James Gairdner, 'William of Wykeham' by Dr. W. A. Spooner, 'Cardinal Beaufort' by the Rev. L. B. Radford, and 'John Wycliffe' by Dr. J. N. Figgis; and 'Socialism and Christianity,' by Archdeacon Cunningham.

THE READERS' DINNER on Saturday last was a success. The Lord Mayor of London proved an able and sympathetic chairman, and Mr. G. W. Forrest, in replying for "Literature," introduced some excellent reminiscences of great figures of the past. The subscriptions towards the fifth Readers' Pension amounted to 180l.

AMONG Messrs. Putnam's spring announcements are 'Beverages Past and Present,' an historical sketch by Mr. E. R. Emerson; 'Characters and Events of Roman History,' American lectures by that brilliant scholar Prof. Ferrero; and 'Shelburne Essays: Sixth Series,' by Mr. Paul Elmer More.

THIS week Messrs. Sands & Co. are moving to larger premises at 15, King Street, Covent Garden.

THE two new French Academicians, in succession to Émile Gebhart and Ludovic Halévy, are M. Raymond Poincaré and M. Eugène Brieux. The former is a distinguished lawyer who has given several proofs of literary ability. M. Brieux is the author of numerous successful dramas. He had two serious rivals, M. Georges de Porto-Riche and M. Alfred Capus, and it was not until the seventh ballot that he won the coveted place.

A NEW novel from the pen of Mr. C. E. Lawrence, entitled 'Much Ado about Something,' will be published by Mr. Murray immediately after Easter. The scene is laid in London, and the treatment is modern; but the story is not built on conventional lines.

THE *Revue Germanique* for March-April maintains its reputation for research in many quarters. The leading article deals with an unprinted correspondence of the

Hellenist Vilhoison with a Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The third of the Latin lines given on p. 140 does not scan; possibly a "si" has dropped out after "Felix." Some more Latin (p. 157) is spoilt by dislocation of words, though it is founded on a familiar classical line. The other chief article is concerned with political allusions in Tieck. There are, as usual, some competent reviews of books, and an interesting 'Revue Annuelle' of contemporary English fiction.

THE author and critic Dr. Rudolf von Gottschall, whose death is announced from Leipsic, was born at Breslau in 1823. The lively interest he took as a student in the liberal movements of the time led to his publishing two volumes of verse before he was twenty, and the warmth of his sympathies resulted in his expulsion from the University of Breslau, where he was studying law. He was, however, allowed to complete his studies at Berlin and Königsberg, and he then devoted himself to literature.

DR. RICHARD MAHRENHOLTZ, whose death in his sixtieth year took place recently at Dresden, was the author of several works, dealing chiefly with French literature and history. Among them are 'Molière's Leben und Werke,' 'Voltaire,' 'Rousseau,' 'Geschichte der französischen Revolution,' and 'Jeanne d'Arc.'

THE death at the age of fifty-one is announced from Jena of Frieda, Baroness von Bülow. She was educated in Germany and England, and spent many years in German East Africa, where she helped to arrange the first hospitals. On her return to Germany she devoted herself to literature, and was the first writer to introduce descriptions of colonial life into the German novel. Her tales 'Tropenkoller' and 'Im Lande der Verheissung' attracted much attention at the time of their appearance. Her later works dealt mainly with the problems of women's life. Among these were 'Allein ich will,' 'Hüter der Schwelle,' 'Wir von heute,' and 'Einsame Frauen.'

MESSRS. MUDIE are now holding their annual sale of books, which will continue till April 3rd. No fewer than 100,000—new, second-hand, and rebound—are being offered.

AT the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday, the 18th inst., 120l. was granted towards the relief of members.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers we note an interesting Report by Mr. R. H. Rew on Agricultural Statistics, Part I., Acreage and Live Stock Returns of Great Britain (6d.); Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Report for 1908 (6d.); Tables of Expenditure for Agricultural Education (2d.); Statutes made by Trinity College, Cambridge (1d.); Report of the Board of Education for 1907-8 (7d.); and Minute continuing the Operation of the Scotch Education Code, 1908 (½d.).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to books of travel.

SCIENCE

RESEARCH NOTES.

LORD RAYLEIGH'S anniversary address to the Royal Society, published in full in the February number of the *Proceedings*, is more interesting than usual, if only from its allusion to what he called "unnecessary changes in mathematical nomenclature." There is, indeed, in some scientific circles a tendency to make certain mathematical phrases and turns of expressions a kind of shibboleth which everybody must pronounce on pain of being considered an ignoramus or a fossil, and Lord Rayleigh's protest included an expression of his "misgivings" as to the suitability of the highly specialized mathematics of the present day for a general intellectual training. An appendix to his address contains a body of suggestions as to the use of symbols in printed papers which have been drawn up by a British Association Committee, and require careful consideration. The proposal that centimetres, kilogrammes, and the like should in future be referred to as "cm.," "kgm.," &c., instead of "cms.," and "kgms.," is sound, but may be awkward for foreigners. The last—particularly the French—have been quick to adopt the use of the solidus or slanting line instead of the horizontal bar in writing fractions, which is here recommended as obviating the necessity of what printers call "justification." As Lord Rayleigh says, the summoning of an international conference on the subject would have doubtful results; but in the mean time every one can do something towards uniformity by being more careful in the preparation of his own papers.

Among the other subjects touched upon in the same address was the observation by Prof. G. E. Hale of the Zeeman effect in sunspots, which, according to the speaker, tends to show that the spots are fields of intense magnetic force. As is explained in the communications made by the observer to *The Astrophysical Journal*, it was by spectroheliograms taken in hydrogen that he first became aware of the fact that there are vortices surrounding sunspots, which he believes to be whirls of electrically charged particles. A useful summary of Prof. Hale's papers will be found in *Science Abstracts* for January. Lord Rayleigh also touched upon the question of human flight, especially in connexion with the work of the brothers Wright. He says that since he became acquainted with the work of Penaud and Wenham on the subject he has thought that human flight was possible as a *tour de force*, but quotes with approval Prof. Simon Newcomb's dictum that, on the principle of dynamic similarity, the difficulties must increase with the size of the machines, and that the extensive use of them is therefore improbable. Against this comes the news that Count Zeppelin has succeeded in demonstrating experimentally that an airship carrying twenty-six passengers is practicable.

Prof. Silvanus Thompson has lately called attention in a contemporary to experiments showing that the possession of momentum by electricity, or, perhaps one should say, by electrically charged particles possessing no appreciable mass, is now no longer a theory, but a demonstrable fact. Prof. Nipher of St. Louis and Dr. Mathias Cantor of Wurzburg, working apparently in ignorance of each other's researches, have shown that if an electric charge, pursuing its way along a conductor, is suddenly diverted by the bending at a sharp angle

of the conductor, some of the electrons will project themselves into the air rather than pursue the new course thus given to them. Such electrons, according to Prof. Nipher, produce a radiation akin to the X rays, and capable of penetrating a plate of ebonite three-tenths of an inch thick. Prof. Nipher's experiments were made with conducting substances in rod or wire form, while Dr. Cantor used thin gold or platinum films deposited on glass, the detection of the radiation being in both cases accomplished by photography. The German scholar also used a battery, while the American employed a Wimshurst machine as his source of electricity. It is proposed to repeat the experiments—which seem to be a development of the action of points in electricity—in a vacuum, in the hope that the effect may then be visible to the eye. Prof. Nipher's experiments were described before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and published later in *Science*; while Dr. Cantor's were communicated to the Naturforscherversammlung at Cologne, and reported in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* for December last.

An explanation of phosphorescence has been given by MM. L. and E. Bloch in communications recently made to the Académie des Sciences, and well summarized in the *Revue Scientifique* for the 13th inst. It has long been known that phosphorus will not become luminescent in pure oxygen, hydrogen, or nitrogen; while since the discovery of the X rays it has been shown by Dr. Le Bon and others that the vapour of phosphorus produces ionization of the surrounding air with the formation of ozone. The experiments of MM. Bloch go to show that the phosphorescence, the ionization, and the formation of ozone are all due not to the oxidation of the phosphorus, as was originally thought, but to an emanation produced by it. This they think to be phosphorous anhydride (P_2O_5), the oxidation of which is, according to them, a rapid combustion, which gives them the opportunity of comparing the ions thus produced with those occurring in flames. M. Jungfleisch seems to have come to this conclusion, so far as the oxidation of phosphorous anhydride is concerned, some three years ago; and if MM. Bloch's other deductions bear further investigation, the problem of phosphorescence would seem to be solved. Their application to other questions, such as that of the production of light by glowworms, deep-sea fishes, and other animals, will be awaited with interest.

Mr. A. E. Garrett repeated to the Physical Society at their last meeting some experiments that he has lately made as to the nature of the brush discharge from the positive terminal of a Wimshurst machine or an induction coil. Following up the experiments of Prof. Willows and Mr. Peck on the effect of the neighbourhood of radium upon such a discharge, he showed that the brush could be stopped by the Beta rays of radium. A microscopic examination of the brush showed that this was composed of many small stems like tree-trunks, which under the mutual repulsions set up by the current terminate in separate ramifications, and the discharge was intermittent, or, as he says, oscillating. A magnetic field, when applied without the radium, had no effect on the brush; but the sensitiveness varied with the substance used for the anode, copper, zinc, iron, and carbon giving the best results in about the order named. The period of the discharge required to produce a sensitive brush must, according to him, be very long, or, more specifically, double that of a vacuum

tube containing hydrogen and excited by an induction coil, the interrupter of which is a tuning-fork making eighty-six vibrations per second. From these experiments Mr. Garrett concludes that the brush owes its sensitiveness to the oscillatory nature of the discharge, and that the action of the Beta rays is possibly due to the silent side discharges which they set up. The paper will probably be published in *The Philosophical Magazine*.

The March number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society contains the result of an inquiry by Mr. J. A. Crowther into the phenomena attending the passage of the X rays through gases like ethyl bromide, which were found by a previous inquiry of his to emit in these circumstances a quantity of secondary radiations "greater out of all proportion than what would be expected from their density." As it was found at the same time that the secondary rays from gases of high atomic weight were less penetrating than those from lighter ones, and that a third class of gases, typified by stannic chloride and methyl iodide, gave off secondary rays as hard as the primary, an attempt was made to measure these secondary radiations, together with the absorption of the primary rays by the gas, and the ionization produced in it by the X rays. The result showed that while the absorption varied with the pressure according to an exponential law, the total ionization varied with the hardness of the rays, while the amount of secondary radiation emitted is largely independent of it. The author considers, therefore, that ionization and the secondary radiation "are properties of the atoms themselves, and that an explanation must be sought in their atomic structure."

In the same number Mr. Kleeman studies the velocities of the cathode rays produced by substances exposed to the Gamma rays of radium, and finds that they can be divided into very soft rays capable of absorption in one or two cm. of air, and harder ones which nevertheless possess different velocities, their penetrating power decreasing in inverse ratio to the absorbability of the Gamma radiation producing them. The velocity of the secondary rays taken as a whole is, he thinks, about equal to that of the Beta rays from radium; and the soft radiation from the Beta and Gamma rays mixed is more penetrating than that produced by the Gamma rays alone. He notes that the secondary radiation is softer on the side where the Gamma rays emerge than on that where they enter, and that it is virtually independent of the nature of the radiator. The experiments seem to have been conducted at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, and some of the questions arising from the suppositions lately advanced as to the nature and charges of the Gamma rays were raised, but not solved, in the course of them. In an attempt to calculate the thickness of a Gamma-ray pulse on Sir Joseph Thomson's theory, the author came to the conclusion that it was about the thousandth part of the wavelength of ultra-violet light, or, in other words, equal to the diameter of a molecule.

A careful and very clear article on 'The Transport of Ions' appears in this month's *Journal of the Röntgen Society*, and turns out to be an account of the system of treatment by "cataphoresis"—the administration of drugs through the unbroken skin—often alluded to in these Notes. According to the author, all or nearly all the chemical, toxic, antiseptic, and medicinal actions of substances acting as electrolytes depend on the process here involved, and he gives some curious instances, of which there

can only be mentioned the fact that while all the phosphides are poisonous, the phosphates are not. As a proof of the penetration of drugs into the deep tissues of the body when thus administered, he quotes an experiment in which a pad of cotton wool is soaked in sulphate of strychnine and applied to the skin of a live rabbit without ill effect. The same result follows if the pad is made the cathode of a battery and a current passed through the animal. When, however, the pad is connected with the anode, the animal is seized with convulsions directly the current ceases, and finally dies. When, as a control, potassium cyanide is substituted for the strychnine, and the pad is made the cathode instead of the anode, death from tonic convulsions also results.

Dr. Joseph Rieder of Berlin appears to have invented an apparatus which, unlike the ordinary telephone, causes an alternating current to act directly on the human ear without being first converted into mechanical movements. It seems in effect to be a tiny Leyden jar without external coating, which is connected with one terminal of an equally small induction coil. If the jar is held in the hand, and the charging rod pressed against the ear, nothing is heard; but when the other terminal of the coil is touched with the other hand, a sensation like a loud noise is felt, and a similar sensation of less intensity when the same terminal is connected with the earth. If Dr. Rieder is right in the theory which he gives of the working of his apparatus, it can be adapted to telephonic purposes. It seems, too, as if it could be used by deaf persons with advantage, and would be free from the buzzing sounds constantly heard in existing telephones. The apparatus is described in the number of the *Revue Scientifique* quoted above.

An application of the X rays as a means of obtaining evidence of "viability" in cases of infanticide is described in the current number of the *Archives of the Röntgen Ray*. It depends on the fact (first, apparently, observed by Bordas) that the X rays pass through a lung which has once breathed, while one that has never breathed is opaque to them.

F. L.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—*March 17.*—Lord Reay in the chair.—The Dean of Westminster, Fellow of the Academy, communicated a paper, written by the Rev. R. B. Rackham, on 'The Building of the Nave of Westminster.' The paper was based upon a study of the fabric rolls of the building of the nave from 1387 to 1534. The history is fairly well known up to the time of Henry V. The new gain is more particular information as to the course of events after his reign, and the fixing of dates, e.g., of the roofing, vaulting, flying buttresses, west window, the glazing of the windows, and the paving. The rolls give a picture of the working of the "office" of the *Novum opus*. The convent assigned certain properties or revenues to the work of building, called the *Novum opus*. Thus was formed a special office, under the control of a warden, who administered the funds, and was responsible for the building. These properties were the rectory of London in Worcestershire; houses in King Street and Tothill Street, Westminster; the manors of Hyde and Knightsbridge and of Paddington; and, later, lands, &c., in Westbourne and Kensington. By 1460 the income of the *Novum opus* was about 100*l.* a year. The rolls also make clear the finances of the work, and indicate the respective shares of convent and kings. Three kings helped: Richard II. gave about 1,450*l.*, Henry V. 4,300*l.*, and Edward IV. and his family 580*l.* This help was considerable; but it was the last great abbot—Millyng, Esteney, and Islip—who carried the work to its conclusion.

The inception of the work was due to Cardinal Simon Langham; at his instigation and with his help Abbot Nicholas Liltlington laid the foundation stone on March 3rd, 1376. The old Norman

nave was pulled down, and Peter Combe (warden 1387-99) with Richard II.'s help set up the marble pillars. Under Henry IV. the work ceased altogether. Henry V. made up for this by undertaking it himself. He gave 1,000 marks a year, and appointed as his commissioners the famous Londoner Richard Whittington, and Richard Harweden, who became abbot in 1420. Unfortunately, Henry V. died in 1422; but the triforium was then completed, the aisles roofed, and the clerestory well advanced. Henry VI. did nothing for the Abbey, and the work languished. It was much hindered by such circumstances as the burning of the dormitory in 1447, and the restoration of the rose window in the south transept in 1460-62. A revolution in the convent brought about the deposition of Abbot George Norwiche in 1467; and Millyng, who came into power, resumed the building of the nave with vigour. His work was maintained and carried to its completion by his successors, who were both abbots and wardens at the same time. Millyng himself roofed one bay in 1468-70. Then occurred the flight of Edward IV., and Millyng, now Abbot, received Queen Elizabeth Woodville into sanctuary, and stood godfather to Edward V., who was born in his house. After Edward IV.'s return the royal family showed their gratitude in contributions to the work. A little later Millyng was made Bishop of Hereford, and Esteney, who had been warden since 1471, succeeded him.

John Esteney deserves most credit of all the builders of the nave—except perhaps Henry V.: he virtually completed the fabric. In his long wardenship (1471-98) he roofed the nave (1472-8); built the flying buttresses (1480-82) and battlements (1491-2); vaulted five bays of the nave (1482-90) and the side aisle (from 1490 onwards); and finished the great west window (1491-3) with the gable end (1494-6). George Fasset, his successor (1498-1500), made a present to the work of 600*l.* John Islip, the last great abbot, finished it. He completed what Esteney had left incomplete, i.e., two bays of the vaulting and the joining of the roof and the west end (1500-6). Then he glazed the windows (1507-10), paved the floor (1510-17), and erected some stone screens at the west end (1524-8), so that we may date the completion of the nave in 1528. Besides this Islip built part of the present Deanery, and the Jesus Chapel; he also rebuilt the chancel of St. Margaret's. This abbot shared the confidence of Henry VII., who had done nothing for the Abbey in Esteney's time, but in 1503 began the great Lady Chapel which bears his name; and Islip put Henry's badges on his new vaulting. The abbot was at work for the western towers when he died in 1532, and his death was virtually the end of the *Novum opus* as of the monastery itself. The latest roll is for 1533-4; and almost the last item of work was the preparation of the church and sanctuary for the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn on Whitsunday, 1533.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. St. John Hope, the Rev. Dr. W. Cunningham, Mr. Francis Bond, and Mr. Comper took part.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 10.*—Prof. W. J. Sollas, President, in the chair.—The Rev. R. S. Edwards and Messrs. H. Fidler, C. H. Roberts, and Stanley Smith were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'Some Notes on the Neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls, Rhodesia,' by Mr. T. Codrington, and 'A Contribution to the Petrography of the New Red Sandstone in the West of England,' by Mr. H. H. Thomas.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 4.*—Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—The death was announced of Mr. E. C. Ireland, who from 1853 to 1895 had faithfully and efficiently filled the post of clerk to the Society, and a resolution of regret, and of condolence with his relatives, was passed.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. Mr. C. E. Keyser exhibited a fine series of some 160 large photographs of Norman doorways in Gloucestershire, which had recently been taken under his direction.—After the ballot, the following were declared duly elected Fellows: Messrs. E. Seymour Forster, G. Augustus Auden, M.D., W. Thorpe Jones, A. W. Oke, and H. Avray Tipping.

March 11.—Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, Director of the British Numismatic Society, read a paper on a penny of St. Ethelbert, King of East Anglia, which was found by a peasant in the summer of 1908 near the foundations of the Villa d'Este at Tivoli, the Tibur of the ancients. This interesting and extremely rare coin is in excellent preservation, and bears on the obverse the draped and diademed bust of the King to right, with his name *ÆTHELBERT*, followed by the name of the

moneer (representing Lul) in Runic characters. On the reverse is the title *REX*, and the well-known Roman type of the wolf, standing to left, sucking the twins Romulus and Remus, within a quadrilateral compartment. The weight of the coin is 18.8 grains. Mr. Carlyon-Britton gave the history of the only other known specimen, acquired by the British Museum in 1803, and illustrated in the 'Catalogue of English Coins,' vol. i. pl. xiv. 2. This specimen had been considered by Hawkins and some other Early Victorian numismatists, chiefly on account of its unusual type, to be a forgery; but doubts as to its authenticity no longer exist. The obverse of Mr. Carlyon-Britton's specimen is from the same die as that in the national collection, but the reverse is from a different, though nearly similar die. The workmanship is manifestly the same, but some apparent differences are due to the circumstance of the reverse of the Museum specimen being double-struck, thereby causing a blurred and confused representation of some details of the design. The lecturer traced the types of both obverse and reverse, and compared them with those appearing on coins of Offa, King of Mercia, of Cynethryth, his queen, and of Coenwulf, his successor. He also cited instances of earlier and later adaptations of Anglo-Saxon coin-types from Roman prototypes, and amply illustrated his remarks and arguments by means of lantern-slides.

In conclusion he gave his reasons for assigning the coins in question to Æthelbert of East Anglia, rather than to the nearly contemporary kings of the same name of Sussex and Kent respectively, and cited extracts from the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' Florence of Worcester, and Matthew of Westminster in regard to the parentage, reign, and ultimate murder of St. Æthelbert by Offa, King of Mercia, at the instigation of Queen Cynethryth, on the occasion of his visit to them in 794 to arrange for his marriage to their daughter Ælfthryth.

Mr. R. G. Rice exhibited portions of two small monumental brasses: one from Buxted, Sussex.—Mr. C. R. Peers exhibited a brick with the numerals 1393 from a demolished cottage at Ditchingham, Norfolk, but of too modern a character to be of the fourteenth century.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—*March 18.*—Sir Henry H. Howarth, President, in the chair.—H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg and Mr. Wayne Raymond were elected Fellows.—The President moved a vote of condolence with the widow and family of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, a lately deceased Fellow, who was also President of the Egypt Exploration Fund and Director of the Society of Antiquaries.—The following coins were exhibited: Mr. Bernard Roth, two ancient British staters of Addedomaros and a forgery of the same series with the legend *CYNO* for "Cunobelinus"; Mr. H. W. Monckton, a small silver coin of Louis XV. of France, dated 1716, overstruck on a similar coin of Louis XIV., but of 1715, both dates being clear on the coin; Mr. L. A. Lawrence, a noble of the fourth issue (1351-1360) of Edward III. with Roman *m*'s and open *c*'s and *e*'s, and with the legend on the reverse beginning *REX* for *IHES*.—Mr. F. A. Walters read the first portion of a paper on the coinage of Edward IV. After a short sketch of the history of the king's reign so far as it is reflected on the coinage, a description was supplied of the heavy pieces, which must be placed first in the series. These consisted of the noble in gold and of the groat to the farthing in silver. In many respects these coins resembled in their types and special marks those of the last issue of the previous reign. Of the gold only two examples are known, these being in the collection of the late Sir John Evans. This coinage was followed by an issue which bore for mint-mark a rose, and which extended down to 1465, when radical changes were made, not only in some of the types, but also in the weights of the individual denominations. Some of the early coins bear special privy marks, such as the annulet and the crescent, both of which appear to have some historical significance. In connexion with the paper Mr. Bernard Roth exhibited a heavy half-groat and penny of London, and Mr. Walters a series of similar coins of York as well as of London. The remaining portion of the paper, which will deal with the light coinage of Edward IV. down to 1470, will be read at the next meeting of the Society on April 15th.

LINNEAN.—*March 18.*—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Mullens and Mr. Gurney Wilson were admitted Fellows.—Mr. A. Kames Gibson, Mr. E. J. Salisbury, and Miss M. C. Carmichael Stopes, D.Sc., were elected Fellows.—Mr. C. E. Salmon exhibited specimens of *Euphrasia minima* from Somerset, and remarked

upon the geographical range of the species. Mr. F. N. Williams contributed further remarks, and pointed out the strong probability that *E. minima* was the type of *E. officinalis*, Linn.

Miss Sibyl Longman then gave the substance of her paper, communicated by Prof. F. Keeble, entitled 'The "Dry-Rot" of Potatoes,' illustrating her account by diagrams. She pointed out, as the result of her researches, that the disease of the potato tuber known as "dry-rot"—due to the fungus *Fusarium solani*—is not necessarily preceded by "wet-rot," but may be set up in sound tubers by inoculation with spores or mycelium of *Fusarium solani*, a species which is not a parasite of the resting tuber only: it may also attack and kill the shoots of potato plants. The fungus, which probably exists as a widely distributed saprophyte in the soil, infects the growing potato plant via the root; it also spreads from tuber to tuber during storage, and diseased tubers may produce diseased plants. Heat sterilization of the resting potato tuber, with respect to *Fusarium solani*, is impracticable, for the death-temperature of the fungus is higher than that of the potato. An animated discussion followed, in which Mr. G. Massee stated that various forms were usually found in conjunction with the fungus described, and alluded to Bernard's theory of tuberculation being always dependent upon some species of *Fusarium*. The debate was continued by Mr. A. D. Cotton; by Prof. Keeble, who mentioned that Miss Longman's cultures had been derived from a single spore, from a hanging drop, and upon material sterilized according to modern bacteriological methods; and by Mr. A. W. Sutton, who invited Prof. Keeble and the author of the paper to determine specially healthy potato plants in the Reading trial grounds, so that their tubers might give rise to an immune race.

The second paper, by Mr. A. S. Horne, 'On the Structure and Affinities of *Davidia involucreata*, Baill.,' was, in the absence of the author, explained by Dr. Otto Stapf. The discussion which followed was engaged in by Prof. F. W. Oliver, the General Secretary, Mr. R. Morton Middleton, and the President.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 16.—Mr. F. Gillett, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during February. The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Mr. E. C. Chubb, the skins and skulls of two foetal lions which had been presented to the Rhodesia Museum, Bulawayo, by Mr. A. Giese. They had been taken from a lioness which Mr. Giese shot last November at Deka, about 50 miles south of the Victoria Falls.—The Secretary exhibited a photograph of a young American tapir, and called attention to the remarkable resemblance between that and the young Malayan tapir, a photograph of which was reproduced in the Society's *Proceedings*, 1908, p. 786. The longitudinal light stripes on the flanks of the body, the spots on the legs, and the white tips to the ears were present in both. He also called attention to an interesting paper by C. Onelli in the *Revista del Jardín Zoológico de Buenos Aires*, 1908, p. 207, in which the author described a general correspondence between the number of vertebrae and the number of stripes or rows of spots in many mammals.—The Secretary exhibited a photograph of a small herd of mountain zebras (*Equus zebra*) in the possession of a dealer at Port Elizabeth, South Africa; and a photograph of a female giraffe captured in the West Sudan, east of Timbuctoo, and showing a general resemblance with *Giraffa camelopardalis typica*.—Dr. F. A. Bather exhibited a fossil echinoid, *Scudellina patella*, from the Eocene? (Barwonian) of Nelson, Glenelg River, Victoria, showing a marsupium for the young, as described by T. S. Hall (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria*, n.s. xx, 1908).—Dr. A. E. Shipley communicated the following Reports of the Grouse Disease Committee: (a) The Ecto-parasites of the Grouse; (b) The Thread-Worms (Nematoda) of the Red Grouse (*Tetrao scoticus*); (c) The Tape-Worms (Cestoda) of the Grouse.—Appendix: Parasites of Birds allied to the Grouse. He gave a general description of the work of the Committee, and explained the results of the examination of the parasites of the grouse, exhibiting drawings and specimens to illustrate his remarks.—Mr. W. P. Pyrcraft presented an account of the fossilized remains of a small Passerine bird, from the Lower Pliocene of Gabbro, near Leghorn, which most nearly resembled those of the living species known as Berthelot's pipit (*Anthus bertheloti*).—A paper was read by Messrs. Oldfield Thomas and R. C. Wroughton, 'On a Collection of Mammals from Western Java, presented to the National Museum by Mr. W. E. Balston.' Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Balston, a very fine collection had been made in the island by Mr. G. C. Shortbridge, and

presented to the National Museum. It consisted in all of over 1,500 specimens, belonging to 74 species, of which 6 were new.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 17.—Mr. H. Mellish, President, in the chair.—A lecture was given by Dr. Vaughan Cornish on 'Wind-Waves in Water, Sand, and Snow.' Dealing first with waves of the sea, Dr. Cornish described the gradual evolution of large sea waves during the passage of a cyclone or other depression across the Atlantic. The action of the wind to drift dry sand in a procession of regular waves was studied in the Egyptian deserts. As the sand-waves are unable to travel by gravitation, as do the waves of the sea, their movements are entirely controlled by the wind, and are therefore much simpler and more regular in form and movement than ocean waves. When they grow to great size, as in the desert sand-dunes, which attain a height of several hundred feet, the forms become more complicated owing to the partial consolidation of the lower layers of sand by pressure. Nevertheless the characteristic wave-form can still be distinguished. Mackerel-sky (a rippled form of cloud) is produced by the formation of an undulating surface where a lighter layer of air flows over a heavier one. For the purpose of studying snow-waves Dr. Cornish traversed Canada twice during winter, and found the phenomenon best developed on the prairies near Winnipeg, when the temperature was below zero, and the snow had lost the adhesive character which it retains in warmer weather. The lecture was illustrated by numerous photographs taken by Dr. Cornish.

ROYAL HISTORICAL.—March 18.—Archdeacon Cunningham in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. H. W. V. Temperley on 'The War of Jenkins's Ear.' It was pointed out that the diplomatic correspondence tended to show that the war would have been avoided if the Opposition in Parliament had not intervened to encourage the popular clamour, so that Newcastle was alarmed, and gave orders to the fleet which almost forced the wavering Spanish Court to hold by the earliest of the *Pactes de Famille*, and break off negotiations with England.

FOLK-LORE.—March 17.—Miss C. S. Burne, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. R. Brown read a paper entitled 'Myth, Magic, and Ceremonial of the Andaman Islanders.' Mr. Brown, who is the first holder of the Anthony Wilkin Studentship, and was sent out to the Andaman Islands in August, 1906, by the Board of Anthropological Studies in Cambridge, has made a thorough investigation into the sociology and religion of the Great Andamans, and is able to confirm Mr. E. H. Man on many points, though differing from him in some of his conclusions. Mr. Brown has proved the Andamanese to be a most homogeneous race, showing less variation than any other group of people; and he regards them, with the possible exception of the Bushmen and the Semangs, as being the most primitive race of mankind with respect both to their sociology and their religion. His paper dealt chiefly with their religious beliefs. He rejects Mr. Man's theory of an All-Father, and identifies Biliku, who is held responsible for most of the misfortunes which happen on the islands, with the north-western monsoon. He also referred to tabus which are in vogue at various times of the year, the breaking of which was thought to bring stormy weather, and explained these to have their origin in natural causes. Many of Mr. Brown's points were illustrated by folk-tales.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. W. W. Skeat drew attention to similar myths and customs in Japan and the Malay regions. Dr. Seligmann questioned the primitive nature of the religion, and gave some custom parallels from New Guinea. Mr. Nutt suggested that foreign elements might be present in the religion, especially with reference to the myth on the origin of fire. Dr. Haddon spoke at length of the valuable and thorough work done by Mr. Brown. He supported him in his conclusions, and considered the primitive nature of the Andamanese proved.—Before the paper was read Dr. Haddon exhibited two 'St. Bridgit' crosses from Ireland, and gave an interesting account of their meaning and origin.

PHYSICAL.—March 12.—Dr. C. Chree, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Prof. P. V. Bevan, J. W. Bispham, L. Blaikie, Prof. E. G. Coker, A. Eagle, Sir R. A. Hadfield, F. J. Harlow, C. F. Hogley, B. M. Narbeth, T. Smith, and Prof. the Hon. R. J. Strutt.—Mr. A. E. Garrett read a paper on 'The Effect of Radiations on the Brush Discharge.'—Mr. A. E. Snow read a paper on 'Piran's Method

of Measuring the Self-Inductance of a Coil.'—Mr. W. S. Tucker read a paper entitled 'Exhibition of a High-Potential Primary Battery.'—A paper 'On the Least Moment of Inertia of an Angle-Bar Section' was read by Mr. H. S. Rowell.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Annuity Business of British Offices and the Valuation Thereof,' Mr. H. J. P. Oakley.
- Tues.** Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
- Wed.** Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Buildings for Higher Technical Education,' Sir Aston Webb.
- Thurs.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Steam Turbines, Lecture II,' Mr. G. G. Stoney. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Fri.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Evolution of the Brain as an Organ of Mind,' Lecture VI., Prof. F. W. Moit.
- Sat.** Asiatic, 4.—'Explorations, Archaeological and Geographical, in Eastern Turkestan and Western China,' Dr. M. A. Stein.
- Sun.** Faraday, 8.—'The Electro-Analysis of Mercury Compounds with a Gold Cathode,' Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin; 'The Relation between Composition and Conductivity in Solutions of Meta- and Ortho-Phosphoric Acids,' Dr. E. R. Frideaux; 'A New Electrical Hardening Furnace,' Messrs. E. Sabersky and E. Adler; 'Experiments on the Current and Energy-Efficiencies of the Finlay Alkali Chlorine Cell,' Dr. F. G. Dumas.
- Mon.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Construction and Wear of Roads.'
- Tues.** Society of Arts, 8.—'The Island of St. Helena,' Mr. J. C. Melliss.
- Wed.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Aerial Flight in Theory and Practice,' Lecture II., Prof. G. H. Bryan.
- Thurs.** Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Adjourned Discussion on 'The Electrical System of the L.C.C. Tramways, or a Paper by Mr. H. S. Hall on 'The Theory and Application of Motor Converters.'
- Fri.** Linnean, 8.—'The Amphipoda Hyperideae of the Sealark Expedition to the Indian Ocean,' Mr. A. O. Walker; 'The Marine Mollusca from the same Expedition,' Mr. J. Cosmo Melville; 'The Land and Freshwater Mollusca of the Seychelles Archipelago,' Mr. E. R. Siles; 'On a Blind Prawn from the Sea of Galilee, *Typhlocaris pallica*, g. et sp. n., Dr. W. T. Calman.
- Sat.** Chemical, 8.—'The Affinity Values of Certain Alkaloids,' Mr. V. H. Vele; 'The Preparation and Properties of the n-Tribroms Substituted Hydrazines usually styled the Diazobromides,' Mr. F. D. Chataway; and other Papers.
- Sun.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Reinforced Concrete on Railways,' Mr. W. E. R. Gurney. (Students' Meeting.)
- Mon.** Philological, 8.—'On the 8 Words in the Editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Dr. H. Bradley.
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Electrical Striations,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Properties of Matter,' Lecture VI., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

In the April number of *Science Progress* Prof. W. J. Sollas concludes his series of articles on Palaeolithic man. A short paper by Mr. Murray gives a pleasant account of the relations of Charles Darwin with his publisher; while the progress of modern medicine in the vaccine treatment of disease, the investigation of Sleeping Sickness, and the administration of chloroform are also considered.

THE S.P.C.K. is publishing in May a book by Prof. H. F. Newall on 'The Spectroscope and its Work.'

THE ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL ORPHEIC CONGRESS will be held in April at Naples in the buildings of the University, and expeditions to Capri and Pompeii have been arranged for the visitors.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish in the autumn Lieut. Shackleton's book on the Nimrod Antarctic Expedition.

MR. JAMES BAKER writes concerning Stokeleigh Camp:—

'As my name is mentioned in the note last week upon the above matter, I may state that it was in the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society that the year's arduous work was done of bringing societies together and arousing an interest in the Camp and its surroundings, and making clear its approaching destruction. The Bristol Kyle Society were certainly the announcers of the fact that Mr. Wills would give the capital sum for the purchase, Miss Wills being the Hon. Secretary of that Society. The Kyle Society has, however, not raised the fund for sustentation, as Mr. Wills is giving the whole of it, except the value of certain shares left to the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, which that society relinquishes for the upkeep of the Camp and woods. Mr. Wills hopes that these will be taken over by the National Trust, the income from the upkeep fund being administered by a local trust of members of the Archaeological Societies of Gloucestershire and Somerset, the Merchant Venturers, a member of the Kyle Society, and others. It is only just to Mr. Wills the generous donor, and others who have worked to this end, that these facts should be accurately stated.'

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the 9th inst.

PROF. E. BECKER, Director during the last twenty-two years of the Royal University Observatory at Strassburg, has retired; his successor will be Prof. Bauschinger of the Royal Recheninstitut at Berlin, of which he has been Director during the last twelve years. Prof. Becker, who is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age, was Director of the Observatory at Gotha from 1883 until he was appointed to that at Strassburg in 1887.

THE *Astronomische Rundschau* was started by Herr Leo Brenner in 1899 to assist the funds for keeping up the Manora Observatory at Lussinpiccolo (on the Austrian island Lussini, near the coast of Istria), where, after superintending with great labour its erection and equipment, he devoted himself especially to the study and delineation of the physical features of the planets. The institution was the property of the Imperial Observatory at Vienna, and has now been sold, in consequence of which Herr Brenner closes his career as an astronomer, and the publication of the *Rundschau* will cease, the 103rd number issued for the present month, being the last.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Stories of the English Artists from Vandyc to Turner. Selected and arranged by Randall Davies and Cecil Hunt. (Chatto & Windus.)—Allan Cunningham's 'Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters' for about three-quarters of a century held its own as a book of reference. Some thirty years ago Mrs. Heaton annotated the oldest biographies, and continued the work to 1879. This edition is still in print in "Bohn's Library," in three volumes, and is to be found in every library where there is a demand for books on art. Messrs. Randall Davies and Cecil Hunt now print twenty-four 'Lives' "from Cunningham and other sources." They explain that they have "adopted without scruple the actual language of Cunningham and several of the other writers to whom we are indebted," and that they "have done so without distracting the reader by an over-abundance of quotation marks." A book made up in this way can never rank as an authority. A good deal of important information, which never came under the notice of Cunningham, is scattered in various places concerning every one of the twenty-four artists dealt with in this volume, and it would have been possible to compile a very useful book out of these *disiecta membra*; but it would have required time to collect and skill to set out in an acceptable form.

Here nothing is said under Kneller of the historical series of Kit Cat portraits painted for Jacob Tonson, and still in the possession of a collateral descendant. Gainsborough's carrier-friend (p. 77) was not "Wiltshire," but Wiltshire; and his Gainsboroughs were sold at Messrs. Christie's in 1867, when the portrait of Orpin, the parish clerk, was secured for the National Gallery. Romney's birth (p. 87) is given as 1834! After leaving Dove Court, Romney had two other addresses before he settled in Great Newport Street. The family group (pp. 91-2) which provoked the sarcasm of Garrick was that of Mr. Leigh, his wife, and their six children; it was exhibited at the Free Society of Artists in 1768. Romney's own diaries, which have been printed in *extenso*, disprove Cunningham's statement that "much of the prime" of his life was squandered in designing and sketching historical works: these were in the main the

recreations of his very early and very late career. The death of Reynolds in 1792 did not "quicken" the ambition of Romney, for he had long ceased to desire Academic honours.

We are told on p. 105 that Copley's fame reached England as early as 1760, when a painting of a 'Boy and a Tame Squirrel' was "sent from Boston... to one of the exhibitions of the Royal Academy." The first exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened in 1769: as a matter of fact, Copley's picture was exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1766; and so far from its being "sent from Boston without any letter or artist's name," both his name ("William" in error for "John") and his address are given in the catalogue. The statements that Miss Cottin, afterwards Lady De Tabley, posed for Hoppner's 'Sleeping Nymph,' and that the picture was sold on the death of Lord De Tabley, because that lady "disliked the idea of going down to posterity in such a very *négligé* attire," are inaccurate. The name of the model who posed for the picture was well known at the time, and the story was categorically contradicted in *The Athenæum* of November 17th, 1906; the model was Miss St. Clare.

Many more corrigenda might be added. Cunningham worked up his 'Lives' under great disadvantages, and was not particular about his statements. But that is no excuse for ignoring the mass of biographical literature concerning artists published during the last quarter of a century.

MR. VICTOR REYNOLDS'S *Stories of the Flemish and Dutch Artists* will have at least one advantage over Messrs. Davies and Hunt's book (both volumes appear in the new "Art and Letters Library"). The biographies will be fresh to the majority of English readers. Mr. Reynolds's compilation is chiefly based on M. Hymans's translation into French of Van Mander's great work on Dutch and Flemish artists (1856-63) and Michiels's 'Histoire de la Peinture flamande' (1865-78). Mr. Reynolds frankly declines, at the outset, to guarantee "the truth of many of the anecdotes," so that the book is one to be used with caution by English readers. With this reservation, the twenty odd lives make pleasant reading, if unsatisfying to the seeker after definite facts.

The earlier biographies—those of the Van Eycks, Hugo van der Goes, Vander Weyden, Hans Memline, and others—read like transcripts from Vasari, so largely blended are stories of fact and the marvellous. With the lives of Rubens and Van Dyck we pass out of the realms of fancy into regions where facts are found. Mr. Cust in his great book on Van Dyck tells us only part of the story about the portrait of Nicolas Lanier: not only did Lanier (or Lanier) sit for seven whole days to Van Dyck, but "tho' Mr. Lanier satt so often and so long for this picture... he was not permitted so much as once to see it, till he had perfectly finished the face to his own satisfaction." The two chapters on Rubens and Van Dyck, with those which follow on Jordaens, Rembrandt, Teniers and Brouwer, Franz Hals, and Steen, although written in harmony with the earlier portion of the book, are obviously compiled with care. Some of the Franz Hals stories will be new to English readers: we should like to believe most of them, particularly the one on p. 258.

It will be noticed that, both in the list of illustrations and on the plate itself, Mr. Reynolds calls the famous Rubens portrait in the National Gallery 'The Chapeau de

Poil,' and not 'The Chapeau de Paille.' The title excited a good deal of controversy when the picture was brought to England in 1822. *Chapeau de paille* is doubtless a corruption of *chapeau de poil* (nap or beaver), for the hat is certainly not made of straw. We are glad to see that Mr. Reynolds states, at the foot of each illustration, the name of the gallery in which the original is to be found.

Some Sculptural Works of Nicholas Stone, Statuary, 1586-1647. By Albert Edward Bullock. (Batsford.)—It was well worth while to reprint from the pages of *The Architectural Review* this painstaking attempt to trace and describe the various works of Nicholas Stone. Owing to the preservation of the sculptor's diary in the Soane Museum, the task was rendered the easier; but the author has evidently visited the larger number of the works, and gives interesting descriptions of the monuments and particulars of the families commemorated. As it is known that Stone was frequently associated with Inigo Jones, acting as master mason or clerk of the works at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, and for the repairs to St. Paul's, we doubt if the author is justified in attributing to Stone's design such works as the Water Gate at York House, the gatepiers at Lindsey House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and St. Mary's Porch at Oxford, though the last may have been his, as he designed the gateways of the Botanical Gardens there. The volume is freely illustrated with photographs and scale drawings, the latter of great service, though the powers of draughtsmanship displayed are hardly equal to portraying the figures.

There is a good Index, and we wish that the author had attempted a chronological list of Stone's work.

EARLY BRITISH MASTERS.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION at the gallery of Messrs. Shepherd Brothers is principally strong in portraits. The great names are absent, but there are a number of admirable examples by painters who, if less known, were evidently capable on occasion of very fine work. Their gathering in one room is an occasion for interesting comparisons. None of them offers the rather confusing spectacle of a genius of the first order putting forth his full strength, and thus proving an exception to every rule. Here are simply some half-dozen exceedingly good things representing as high a level of excellence as portrait painting can be expected to maintain, and affording by their variety of aim and evenness of quality a suitable opportunity for revising our opinion of what are intrinsically the most important qualities of the portrait painter's art.

The fact that this issue has been obscured, for most of the present generation of critics, by the accidental preponderance of brilliance of a special sort, becomes important when (in judging modern painters) such brilliant, but possibly mistaken work is set up as an arbitrary model, and those living artists are praised who most resemble that model—others derided because they frankly discard it. Nor is the error the less serious for being supported by human vanity and momentary fashion.

The *Spanish Statesman* (34), by an unknown Flemish artist, shows portraiture not quite emerged from the primitive state when the very limitations of the art imposed upon it a certain monumental quality. The draughtsmanship here is realistic enough; it is impossible to doubt its truth even down to the lack of symmetry which allows one eye to be much higher

than the other. The realism of appearance, however, is not attempted in this picture. Its cogency depends on the logical, simple structure of its paint, not on any super-subtle representation of the logic of lighted planes. When later developments of painting permitted this realism of appearance to be attempted, we submit that it was allowed an importance unsuited to portraiture of serious historic purpose, so that few eighteenth-century portraits are as convincing as, or have that look suggesting a right to permanence which we see in the earlier work of which this is a fine example. A sympathetic *Speaker Lenthall* (A. Hanne-man, 51) has something of this quality, but has it already in decreasing measure; and when English portraiture flowered in the eighteenth century, it was for the most part in the hands of men who preferred evanescent charm to sobriety, and who used the magic of lighting not to emphasize character, but to evade the responsibilities of portraiture. Given equal endowment in the painters, the historian will suspect the records of eighteenth-century artists when compared with those of an earlier date.

In the present show the duel is carried on by seconds, but even here the balance of ability is rather on the side on which Gainsborough and (as a rule) Sir Joshua throw the crushing weight of their prestige. The pleasing mystery in which they wrapped their sitters—mystery which, yet, after all, is of a rather material nature, and prevents us, as it were, from quite seeing them—is finely exemplified in a portrait of *Lady Neville* (55) of about the period of Raeburn, to which, however, it is difficult confidently to attribute an author. Whistlerian in superficial subtlety, this is a very interesting canvas from a purely pictorial point of view. Nevertheless, if we compare it with the plain, unadorned statement of *Peg Woffington* (4) by a follower of Hogarth, Arthur Pond, it is difficult not to feel that this glamour is for the purpose of portraiture largely irrelevant—that it is but a favourite sauce with which the painter serves up his dish, and by so doing slightly blunts its native flavour. The *Stothard* (5), by John Jackson, hung just below the 'Peg Woffington,' was evidently begun as a portrait conceived in terms of conventional paint rather than of natural effect. In the coat and background, and the crisper forms of the actual features, we see this conception surviving, not in very distinguished fashion. In the flatter planes of a face verging towards profile, however, and in the extraordinarily subtle rendering of the hair, we see the painter feeling his way to some such filmy, mysterious technique as is found in the head of Philip IV. by Velasquez in the National Gallery. Even in that extraordinary piece of virtuosity we feel that this mystery of atmosphere is purchased at a price. Compared with the head of the 'St. Margaret' by Zurbaran near by, it definitely demands to be seen from the "picture distance," because it depends so largely on illusion and resemblance, while the other has the concrete validity that comes of using paint in the strongest and simplest manner possible. Velasquez, painting his sitter less forcibly, paints also the intervening air; hence he achieves complete illusion if you look at his picture from the right point of view, but the Zurbaran remains magnificently legible at a distance at which the head of Philip becomes a vague smudge.

Portraits of public interest and destined for public buildings might reasonably be endowed with the more massive presence.

Portraits intended to outlast the centuries, moreover, should surely set down the essentials of character with a monumental simplicity which disengages fundamental facts from the accident of appearances. There is even something in a complex technique which seems unsuited to a high degree of permanence. For all the shallowness of his character, Lely (represented here by an obviously handsome portrait of *Sir Edward Benson*, 23) usefully carried on the tradition of such an art. Constitutionally he was perhaps ready enough to flatter; but his painting was not such as enabled him to flatter by evasion, by the judicious suppression of injudicious truth. When he flattered, he did so with a square lie that deceived no one, and he has thus the technical respectability which belongs to the lady who uses her powder and paints to produce a frank and defiant work of fiction: it is less insidiously corrupting than the more cautious forms of *maquillage*. If we were to continue establishing similar distinctions in dealing with the remaining portraits here, we might see in Pieter Nason's *Portrait of a Nobleman* (38) an artist accepting the elaborate rendering of the play of light on surfaces which is characteristic of the later school of portraiture, but trying still to build his design in the most forcible paint at his command. With a Dutchman's craftsmanship, he paints the curls of his sitter's hair in marvellous fashion, stirring his half-dry paint with a subtle imitation which is illusive, but he fails in sympathy with his sitter, and the incisive darks of the face are overemphasized. The *Charles I.* (45) (catalogued as by Henry Stone) has a head painted with more sympathy, but less dexterity. The ruff and other accessories (painted on to it smartly, but stupidly) are probably by a different hand.

Among the other pictures are a coldly brilliant still-life, *In Memoriam: Van Tromp* (35) of great technical merit, and an early Flemish 'Adoration of the Magi,' attributed to Hieronymus van Bosch, and alternatively to several other people. It is pleasantly balanced in colour, and decorative in aspect, but has not sufficient invention or personal character to make the question of its authorship important. Among the landscapes are an early Turner, *Kilgarran Castle* (66), which is not of specially fine quality; a Michel (46) with an inky sky, but a fine rendering of the trailing lines of distance; and a *Conway Castle* (17) by Barker of Bath, which suffers in composition by the awkward placing of a formless mass of round tower, which cuts harshly against the sky with no support of darker clouds to mitigate the contrast. Apart from this defect, however, it is a singularly beautiful piece of colour, the vista of sky and distance showing beneath the bridge being a gemlike passage worthy of Corot at his best.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE drawings of Mr. George Belcher at the Leicester Galleries show the power of seizing vividly the characteristics of a sitter. All the figures seem to have been drawn from life, and for the most part one at a time. Indeed, the scarcely visible perpendicular line which reveals some of the drawings as consisting of two sheets of paper carefully joined is but the occasional confession of a very general practice. Were they judged as so many single figures, we should admire the clever seizure of attitude, the sympathy with certain kinds of character (there is no example of humanity in its more graceful phases), and the occasionally remarkable intensity of realization (as in

No. 72). For journalistic purposes, however, as illustrations to jokes, these figures have to be arranged in groups of two or more; and while this grouping is in a sense very cleverly managed, so that at first sight we hardly suspect that we are witnessing a compilation of separate studies from life, yet the procedure does not lead to designs of the highest class. Figures rightly individualized as separate entities are over-developed for their place in the picture. The artist has, as it were, a standard way of doing a head, and does it so no matter what part it has to play in the general scheme of the drawing. Hence these drawings, so varied from the human point of view, are artistically monotonous. They are virtually a continuation of the later work of Phil May—Mr. Belcher has perhaps not the sense of style the latter occasionally displayed, but on the whole has the merits and defects of his master.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of Flower Paintings at the Baillie Gallery shows how widely the subject divides the ranks of its practitioners. It is not merely that such subjects call for the most subtle execution: they call also for taste, tact, and audacity. If artists were content to paint flowers in the proportion of nature, as the relatively few bright passages which complete the design of the plant, we should perhaps have fewer failures. Flower painting, as it is usually understood, calls for decorative invention, and is generally pursued by artists with no pretension to any such quality. It is this, more than any imitative cleverness, which separates the better work here from the worse. Mr. Fred Mayor in *Roses and Phlox* (4) treats a grey but brilliant colour-scheme just pointed with vivid colour. Mr. C. W. Bunney in *Marigolds and Geraniums* (3) grapples with the full difficulties of the artificial flower-piece, and almost overcomes them. If he were to cut away all but the merest sliver of red tablecloth, the balance of colour would be better. Mr. Westley Manning, on the other hand, with a tendency to over-analyze colour till he sees intermediate greys everywhere, has swamped his picture *Spring Flowers* (8) with too much dull background, and would probably have gained by concentrating his attention on the more vivid passages. There is good work also here by Mr. Mann Livens (67), Miss K. Cameron (48), Miss Katherine Turner (white roses, uncatalogued), and Mrs. Mayor (78).

At the Fine-Art Society's Mr. Hodgson Liddell's pictures of China show a determination to make use of the brighter colours of the palette with too great exclusiveness for his pretensions to realism. He is thus most successful in subjects made up of water and sky, which give warrant for such treatment. One drawing (24) which is of this character, and in which he has consented to tinge with grey the colour of the boat, is brilliant and pleasing, as is also No. 74, in which for once the blues are mellowed to accord somewhat with the golden mass of shipping. The polychrome temples might seem at first sight to offer him a like opportunity; but there are always parts which should be relatively in monochrome, or there is foliage near by, and Mr. Liddell in neither case can resist "piling on" the colour.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

At the second open meeting of the above-mentioned School, held in Rome on Friday, the 12th inst., a paper by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, Hon. Student of the School, was read by the Director (Dr. Thomas Ashby) on 'Nuraghi, Dolmens, and Tombs

of the Giants in Sardinia,' in which, the results of the School's campaign of exploration last autumn were described. Dr. Mackenzie reached the island at the end of September, and remained until the middle of November, being joined for the latter part of this visit by Mr. F. G. Newton, Student of the School, who was responsible for the plans and drawings necessary for the illustration of the monuments studied, and, for a shorter period, by the Director. The nature and object of the nuraghi of Sardinia were fully discussed in Dr. Mackenzie's previous paper on the results of his journey in the autumn of 1907 (see *Athenæum*, March 7, 1908, p. 297); but some interesting specimens of this class of monuments were examined, among them the nuraghe of Voes, in the midst of the Bitti uplands in the north central portion of the island. It is a massive triangular building, of a strongly fortified character, with the entrance on the south side. On the ground floor are four circular chambers with beehive roofs: that in the centre of the triangle is the usual central chamber of the nuraghe, while the other three are within the angles of the triangle, which have rounded external contours. On entering the portal one reaches first a small open court, with a doorway at each side leading to the chambers at the base of the triangle, and another doorway straight in front, by which the central chamber is entered; on the left of the entrance is the usual stairway to the (destroyed) upper story, and on the right the guardians' niche. But the most remarkable feature in this nuraghe is the existence of two long curving corridors in the thickness of the wall of the two sides of the triangle, which must have served as places of refuge in time of war: above these corridors are others of similar plan, and even less easily accessible; but both are sufficiently low for the roof of the upper one to be level with that of the beehive chambers on the ground floor. It is obvious that this complicated structure was built all at one time on a definite plan: other large nuraghe, such as that of S'Aspru further to the west, on the western side of the hills of Benetutti, are in origin simpler buildings, successively enlarged and strengthened by the addition of bastions and towers.

A hitherto unknown type of monument is supplied by the singular nuraghe fortress of Nossia, near the modern village of Paulilato, in the centre of the island. It lies in the midst of level country, and was the centre of a village of round huts, contemporary with the nuraghi. The building itself, however, is a strongly fortified quadrangular citadel of irregular rhomboidal shape, with a round tower at each corner; and the centre is not the main ground-floor beehive chamber which forms the true heart of every nuraghe, but an open quadrangle with stout walls. The strong towers of the corners are rather reminiscent of the nuraghe huts of a village than of the bastions of a nuraghe: they are entered from the interior of the courtyard, in each of the walls of which is a narrow doorway. The central space was partly filled with circular huts, of which some traces still exist. It would seem possible that this building was the citadel of an independent village or township, in contradistinction to the great nuraghi, which were probably the residences of chiefs dominating their neighbourhood, and which often shelter groups of nuraghe huts.

The regions explored were also found to contain some remarkable monuments of the dolmen class. The people of the

nuraghi made use of a type of family sepulchre now known as the "tombs of the giants" (cf. *Athenæum* cited *supra*). Montelius and others attempted to prove that this type was derived from the more primitive dolmen; but up till now the evidence for this from Sardinia itself has been almost entirely lacking, the only dolmen known to exist in the island in a good state of preservation being one near the station of Birori, in the centre of the island, called Sa Perda e S'Altare. Dr. Mackenzie's explorations have added ten important series of others, illustrating successive phases in the transformation.

The first of these to be studied was the rock-cut tomb of Maone, near Benetutti, which, while it has the characteristic large cover-slab of the dolmen, consists of a rectangular chamber cut in the rock, the upper part only of the sides being constructed of rough-coursed masonry; whereas the sides of the normal dolmen are constructed of orthostatic slabs.

Some way further west, beyond Bultei, is the dolmen tomb of Su Coveccu, which is of a very advanced type, being, in fact, a dolmen on the point of becoming elongated into a "tomb of the giant." The large cover-slab is still present, though broken longitudinally; but a second one was probably present to cover the front of the cella. The slab was supported by orthostatic slabs at the sides and the back; and behind there are traces of an apselike wall of enclosure, which, carried along towards the front on either side of the walls of the cella, is a characteristic feature of the "tombs of the giants," but is also an intrinsic element in dolmens in localities where "tombs of the giants" do not exist, e.g., in Northern Corsica and in Ireland (Borlase, 'Dolmens of Ireland,' i. figs. 74, 75).

Within a minute of Su Coveccu are the two "giants' tombs" of Sas Prigionas, lying very close to one another. The larger and better preserved has several features of interest. The frontal semicircle was constructed of orthostatic slabs, with rough-coursed masonry above, and this was the case with the whole of the exterior, the sides and back of the mound being similarly faced. The internal walls of the cella, too, were constructed in the same manner, the courses of masonry gradually converging, so that the space to be roofed by the cover-slabs was less wide than it otherwise would have been. Another feature, hitherto unique, was the existence of a hidden entrance into the cella at one side, in addition to the usual small hole in the centre of the façade, the latter being probably used for libations and offerings.

A similar example on a smaller scale, but with a much better-preserved frontal semicircle, was found close to the east edge of the main line of railway through the centre of the island, between the stations of Bauladu and Paulilato. It bears the name of Muraguada. On the west side of the line is a small nuraghe, placed in a position of strategic importance, from which a commanding view can be obtained (whereas the tomb, though quite close by, has a comparatively limited outlook); and there are traces of the stone huts of a village.

These monuments much resemble an inverted tomb, and suggest a comparison with the tombs of the Balearic Islands which bear the name Naveta or Nau. Even more like these last, though its sepulchral character cannot yet be regarded as certain, is a building near the pilgrimage church of S. Cristina, not very far from Muraguada, in the locality called Billozo, and close to

the nuraghe of that name. It is an elliptical structure some fourteen yards long, with a door at one end; the roof is formed by the gradual inclination of the sides, which are of rough-coursed stonework.

Another noteworthy structure was the tomb at Mulafa, near Sassari (already visited by M. Préchac), in which all the characteristic features of the "tombs of the giants"—the frontal semicircles and the large roundheaded portal slab—are faithfully reproduced by cutting in a vertical face of limestone rock.

To the east of the Paulilato district, in the central mountain group of the island, is the village of Austis, and the tomb of Perdalunga near it furnished an interesting example of a dolmen, which, by the removal of its end slab on the east and the elongation of the cella, was actually enlarged into what looked like a rudimentary "giant's tomb," but without any traces of the frontal semicircle.

Some way further north, near the village of Olzai, are the ruined nuraghe of S'Enna sa Vacca and a dolmen tomb which bears the same name. The latter has a huge cover-slab, over four yards by three; the cella is elongated, and already like that of an ordinary "giant's tomb," its sides being constructed of orthostatic slabs below, and converging courses of masonry above. This is the only instance yet known in Sardinia of the close juxtaposition of a dolmen tomb and a nuraghe.

Finally, Dr. Mackenzie was successful in finding, not far from the dolmen of Sa Perda e S'Altare, near the railway station of Birori, in the centre of the island, another almost exactly similar to it.

The results of Dr. Mackenzie's researches will shortly be published in full, with plans and photographs, in the *Papers of the British School at Rome*; and it is to be hoped that funds will be forthcoming to permit the school to continue its work of exploration in Sardinia, which has already been so fruitful of important results.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 22nd inst. the following engraved portraits: Miss Powell, after C. Read, by R. Houston, 44l. Lady Kennaird, after Northcote, by H. Meyer, 27l. Hon. Miss O'Neill, after Peters, by J. R. Smith, 81l. Mrs. Payne Galloway and Child, after Reynolds, by J. R. Smith, 315l. Almeida, by W. Ward, 59l. Cries of London: Old Chairs to Mend, after F. Wheatley, by Vendramini, 40l.; Turnips and Carrots, after Wheatley, by T. Gauguin, 141l. The Squire's Door, after Morland, by B. Duterrau, 43l. The Woodland Maid, after Lawrence, by W. Bond, 47l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THREE painters were elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy last week: Mr. William M. Frazer and Mr. W. Marshall Brown of Edinburgh, and Mr. George Houston of Glasgow.

In the current number of *L'Arte* Dr. Lionello Venturi, one of the most prominent among the younger generation of Italian art-critics, makes some interesting remarks about Dosso's so-called 'St. William' at Hampton Court, the original, as is well known, of some seven or eight copies. The 'St. William,' or more probably—as pointed out some years ago by Dr. Weizsäcker—'St. George,' is undoubtedly a portrait, and figures in four or five of the copies as Charles the Bold, but Dr. Venturi recognizes in the type the features of a prince of the House of Este. The same personage he believes to be represented in the portrait of a warrior by Savoldo in the Louvre, there erroneously

designated a portrait of Gaston de Foix, and he further suggests that the Astolfo of the Borghese Gallery may have been inspired by the same type.

Dr. GIULIO ZAPPA, also writing in *L'Arte*, reconstructs an altarpiece by Bergognone hitherto regarded as lost, i.e., 'The Blessed Virgin with the four Evangelists and four Doctors' mentioned in the MS. notes of Padre Matteo Valerio, the chronicler of the Certosa, and proves conclusively that all the portions composing this *ancona* are in existence. The four Evangelists and four Fathers of the Church are still in the Certosa, set in the upper tiers of two different altarpieces with which they had originally no connexion. The panel of the Madonna is in the Borromeo Collection at Milan, while a Christ in Benediction, also in that collection, seems to have belonged to the same polyptych.

THE connexion between some of these panels was suggested years ago by Senatore Beltrami, but to Dr. Zappa belongs the credit of having recognized in the Borromeo Madonna and Child the central panel of the missing altarpiece, and of having indicated the positions of the other component parts of the *ancona*.

THE *Cicerone* (Heft 5) mentions the discovery, by the Keeper of the Antwerp Museum, of a portrait by Abraham de Vries dated 1635, which had till then been regarded as a portrait of Simon de Vos by himself. The monogram of De Vries, which came to light after the picture was cleaned, has settled the question.

MADAME SIENTJE MESDAG (*née* Van Houten), whose death is announced, was the wife of H. W. Mesdag, one of the foremost sea painters of the day. Madame Mesdag, a native of Groningen, where she was born on December 23rd, 1834, was also a talented painter of still life, and a frequent exhibitor. She obtained a bronze medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1889. A representative selection of her work is to be seen at the Mesdag Museum at the Hague; and one of her pictures—gourds and melons—was purchased for the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam in 1900.

In a monograph on Chardin published recently in Paris by M. Edmond Pilon the place of honour among the many plates of pictures is rightly assigned to the admirable pastel portrait of Chardin as he worked. The Groult Collection does not appear to be named, but we understand from the references to 'L'Homme aux Besicles,' or 'Portrait de Chardin à l'Abat-jour,' that the pastel, which Groult kept for years on a priceless chair at the entrance to his French Eighteenth-Century Room, because he "loved it too much to hang it on a wall," was presented by Madame Groult to the French nation.

THE publication of the will of Coquelin cadet reveals numerous bequests to various public institutions in France. His own portrait in oils by Friant and five pictures by Cazin go to the Louvre; his bust in *cire perdue* by Bourdelle is bequeathed to the Luxembourg. To the Library at Boulogne, his birthplace, he wills his bust by Falguière, a portrait, and a statuette in bronze. The remainder of his art collections are to be sold at auction, and the proceeds given to the poor of Boulogne.

THE death at the early age of forty-three is announced from Berlin of the sculptor Prof. Ferdinand Lepeke. Among his best-known creations are 'The Deluge Well' at Bromberg, and 'The Sculptor' and 'The Meeting,' which are in the National Gallery of Berlin.

Mr. LIONEL B. MOZLEY writes:—

"Referring to your interesting article on Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné' in your issue of March 6th, in which mention is made of George Stanley, I think it may not be out of place for me to mention that I have a sketch which belonged to that gentleman, and which I obtained from his son Mr. S. H. Stanley, also referred to in your article. It is a portrait of David Garrick in pen and ink, taken from life by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and has at the back the following inscription written by Mr. S. H. Stanley: 'This pen-and-ink sketch of Garrick was given by Sir Joshua Reynolds to M^r Beauclerc, from whom it passed into the possession of S^r John the Author, and thence to the Father of the present owner, M^r George Stanley, Editor of Bryan's "Dictionary."'

Mr. MURRAY will publish next week Col. Conder's book on 'The City of Jerusalem,' which should be of interest to the archaeologist and historian.

Mr. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY writes from Hotel Laurati, Rome:—

"I have read in your issue of March 13th, with some interest, the account of the Temple of the Syrian Gods by Prof. Lanciani, and found by M. Paul Gauckler, whom I had the good fortune to introduce to the locality—i.e., the Grove of Furrina, on account of his knowledge of Semitic Archaeology.

"There is one statement of a most positive nature to which exception must at once be taken—namely, to the effect that the bronze figure of a Divinity found here is a figure of Mithras Leonto-Kephalos, or a Mithras at all—which would lead readers to suppose the place to have been a Mithraeum. Prof. Lanciani has overlooked the main fact that the group of gods worshipped here, whom in part he mentions, are Semitic, not Arian. The bronze figure is more probably the Dea Syria, or Atargatis, child of the Dragon, that coils around her in six folds, and whose crested head rests upon her forehead."

THE CLARENDON PRESS will shortly issue the first volume of 'Scripta Minoa: the Written Documents of Minoan Crete,' by Dr. Arthur J. Evans. It deals specially with the earlier pictographic and hieroglyphic script. The first part is of an introductory character, giving a general view of the progress of the discoveries, the successive types of script, and their relation to one another. The chronological limits of each class, and its respective place in the history of Minoan civilization, are indicated, and by means of numerous tables comparisons are instituted with the early scripts of Cyprus, Anatolia, and Phœnicia.

In the second part the evolution of the hieroglyphic system of Crete is traced from the more primitive pictographs. Pictographic plates and copies are given of all the documents of this class, and a *catalogue raisonné* of all the characters yet discovered; and the various formulae are critically examined.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (March 27).—Mr. Herbert George's Paintings, 'Sussex and Picardy,' New Dudley Gallery.
—Ridley Art Club, Twenty-Third Exhibition, Grafton Galleries.
—Royal Society of British Artists, Private View, Suffolk Street.
—Mr. Arthur Streeton's Pictures, principally of Venice, Alpine Club Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*London Symphony Concert. New Symphony Orchestra. London Choral Society.*

THE programme of the seventh London Symphony Concert on Monday evening included Sir Hubert Parry's ably written 'Variations on an Original Theme.' They were first produced at a Philharmonic Concert in 1897, and repeated at the first concert of the Bach Choir in the following

year. It must be disheartening to composers to find, as so often happens, their works praised, and as regards these Variations, deservedly so, yet speedily laid aside. For their revival we are indebted to Dr. Hans Richter. Mr. Leonard Borwick played Mozart's G major Piano-forte Concerto, which was written in 1784. In a book in which Mozart noted down what he spent is an entry, not only of 34 kreutzers which he paid for a starling, but also in music notes of the theme of the sprightly Rondo of this Concerto as the bird had transcribed it into a mode of its own making, after listening to Mozart, in the act of composing. Mr. Borwick's rendering of this, and of the pianoforte part of Schumann's seldom-heard Introduction and Allegro (Op. 92), was neat and artistic. Brahms's c minor Symphony came at the end of the programme.

The second concert of the New Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday afternoon was of special interest. A Violin Concerto in D (Op. 17) by Mr. Hamilton Harty was performed for the first time in London, under his direction. It is an effectively scored work. The opening Allegro is based on good themes, but, though they are cleverly developed, one seemed to feel the want of some strong contrast. In the second section, a Molto Lento, the composer shows both emotion and spontaneity; while the Celtic-like Finale is bright and spirited. The solo part, well rendered by Mr. Szigeti, is showy without being in the least commonplace.

Sir Edward Elgar's Symphony in a flat again created a deep impression. It was really a vivid interpretation. The orchestra was in fine form, and Mr. Landon Ronald revealed to the full the beauty and emotional power of the music. Beethoven's 'Leonora' Overture No. 3 stood at the head of the programme.

A triple bill was presented at the fourth concert of the London Choral Society on the evening of the same day. First came a setting of Macaulay's 'The Battle of Lake Regillus,' by Mr. Charlton Speer, for chorus and orchestra. There is nothing novel or striking in the work; at the same time it is gratefully written for the voices. The mood of the poem is reflected, but there is a want of character and colour in the music; it has Mendelssohnian smoothness, and here and there a Hiawathian touch. A good rendering was given by the chorus, supported by the London Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Arthur Fagge had already performed the first part of Mr. Granville Bantock's 'Omar Khayyam.' At this concert he produced the second and far finer part, for the first time in London, and with well-deserved success. All three soloists—Miss Phyllis Lett and Messrs. John Coates and Thorpe Bates—deserve praise, and the choral singing was firm and impressive. 'Cleopatra,' the prize cantata, libretto by Mr. Gerald Cumberland, music by Mr. Julius Harrison, produced at the last Norwich Festival, was also included in the programme; but we see no reason to modify the opinion of the work we have already expressed.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

August Manns and the Saturday Concerts: a Memoir and a Retrospect. By H. Saxe Wyndham. (Walter Scott Publishing Co.)—The author in his Preface states that the story of Manns's life is neither romantic nor exciting, yet it is one which young musicians may read with profit. By patient study, hard work, and proper ambition, Manns rose from a humble sphere of life to the position of conductor of the Crystal Palace Concerts, which under his direction won worldwide renown. The early part of the memoir is taken from a document in Manns's own handwriting. The retrospect of the Palace Concerts is interesting. The Symphony, London Symphony, to say nothing of other numerous and important orchestral concerts taking place every season, are apt to deaden the memories of even those who can remember the Palace Concerts in their prime, while to the present generation they are little more than names. Mr. Saxe Wyndham notes some of the most interesting facts, laying special stress on the encouragement given by Manns to native art. Beethoven, as a writer of symphonies, was, by the way, first represented by No. 7, but only the second and third movements were given. Such a proceeding would now arouse a storm of indignation. Later, however, Wagner was offered to the public by Dr. Richter in a similarly cautious manner. The book affords pleasant reading, while as a work of reference it will be found useful. It contains portraits of Manns at various stages of his life.

Musical Gossip.

THREE performances of Strauss's 'Elektra' are to be given in London in the autumn, under the direction of the composer, with the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra. Strauss's Symphonic Poems have often been performed here, and the high merits of 'Tod und Verklärung' and 'Don Juan' have been duly appreciated; but his later works of the kind have not won equal favour. Many poetical songs of his, too, are heard at recitals. As a writer of operas, however, he has not hitherto been represented in London. The two early ones, 'Guntram' and 'Feuersnot,' seem to have attracted little attention even in Germany; and 'Salome' is not likely to be given here. It will therefore be interesting to hear his latest, and, in the opinion of some, ripest work for the stage.

DR. W. H. CUMMINGS read an interesting paper on Dr. John Blow at the meeting of the Musical Association at Messrs. Broadwood's last week. Dr. Cummings has discovered that Dr. Blow was born, not as stated in the dictionaries, in 1648, but in 1649.

LADY HALLÉ celebrates on Monday the seventieth anniversary of her birthday. Her first appearance in London was in 1849 at a Philharmonic Concert. *The Athenæum* of April 21st of that year mentions "two small Nerudas—prodigy players," probably Miss Neruda and her brother Franz.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL will be held on September 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, under the direction of Dr. G. Robertson Sinclair. Dr. Walford Davis and Mr. Granville Bantock are writing new works for the occasion; the former will contribute a work, 'Noble Numbers,' some sections of which are choral, some instrumental, the

latter a new Orchestral Suite. Among other works included in the programme are Sir Hubert Parry's 'Job,' and Sir Edward Elgar's 'The Kingdom' and a flat Symphony. There are to be selections from Haydn's 'Creation,' Wagner's 'Parsifal,' and Schubert's 'Lazarus.' The last-named is of special interest. It is a great pity that the whole of what remains of Schubert's work is not to be performed. The sub-title is "Sacred Drama in three Acts," but only the first part and nearly the whole of the second have been preserved.

WE referred a fortnight ago to the vexed question of the date of Chopin's birth. *Le Ménestrel* of the 13th inst., quoting from the *La Vie musicale* of Lausanne, gives the two extracts from the church records of the birth (February 22nd, 1810) and baptism of Chopin, which to all appearance are genuine. The baptism (April 23rd), according to Catholic custom, was rather late, but the expression of the *curé*, "Ego qui supra supplervi ceremonias super infantem baptizatum ex aqua," is said to infer that there had been a previous baptism which was an empty ceremony.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SCS.	Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MOS.	Madame Kirby Lunn's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TCES.	Miss Anita Rio's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Marie Brega's Song Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Chamber Concert, 4.30, Leighton House.
—	Queen's Hall Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Marie Motto's Concert, 8.30, Leighton House.
WED.	Madame Alice Esty's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Operatic Performance by Students, 8, Royal Academy of Music.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Strolling Players' Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Albert Garcia's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Chappell's Ballad Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Esperanto Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

KINGSWAY.—*The Fifth Queen Crowned.* Adapted from Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer's Novel by the Author and F. Norreys Connell.

THIS is an adaptation prepared by authors who lack the sense of the theatre. A fairly strong historical drama might have been shaped out of Mr. Hueffer's romance. Katherine Howard, as he presents her in his story—a creature of impulse and enthusiasms and fervid eloquence, anxious only to make her own promotion the means of reconciling her Church and King, full of a frank nobility of soul that renders her careless of attacks on her reputation and the plots of her enemies—might have become in the hands of a master of stage technique an effective heroine. But Mr. Hueffer and his colleague show no constructive ability, and instead of a play we were offered at Miss Ada Potter's matinée a series of scrappy episodes in which figures purporting to represent Henry VIII. and his fifth Queen and the sullen and defiant Princess Mary, and a set of intriguers that included Cranmer, made fitful appearances, and employed a pseudo-archaic diction. There was a lamentable crudeness about all the characterization, but, thanks to the skill of a couple of players, two of the characters left some impression on the audience. Modelling himself on the Holbein portraits, Mr. James Hearn suggested happily the genial truc-

lence and physical grossness of the King, and Miss Eily Malyon indicated no less cleverly the melancholy and the pride of the embittered Princess. Miss Potter herself made the Queen smile pleasantly and give other superficial signs of an amiable temper.

ROYALTY.—*The Noble Spaniard: a Victorian Farce in Three Acts.* Adapted from the French by W. Somerset Maugham.

MR. MAUGHAM has adapted an ordinary farce of earlier days for Mr. Charles Hawtrey's benefit, and some may regret that a playwright of such brilliance should have wasted his talent on material unworthy of it, instead of relying upon his own invention. This is not to say that if one is ready to accept the mechanical humours of this kind of play one cannot be amused by the Royalty piece. Its Spanish Don of many titles and imperturbable impudence, who insists on pushing his way into the society of the pretty young widow he adores, and is prepared, upon her pretending that she has a husband alive, to challenge every man he meets near her as her possible spouse, is droll enough in a certain fantastic way, and sets in motion a series of situations that any person who abrogates his common sense in the playhouse may find extremely diverting. But it is a farrago of nonsense, none the less, and it is not made the more plausible by Mr. Hawtrey's acting. A Spanish lover should at all events be ardent. This mercurial comedian substitutes persistence for ardour: he is earnest and audacious, not passionate. The only occasions on which he shows himself fervent are those on which the Don kisses his lady-love; then his behaviour is a trifle startling. Otherwise he is the glib, bland Hawtrey of so many farces, with the sole difference that he is rigged out in cape and sombrero. There are just two features of the production which render a visit to the Royalty well worth while. One is the Early Victorian setting and costumes of the piece. Here Mr. Maugham had an inspiration. It is delightful to see Miss Kate Cutler with side ringlets and in crinoline and flounces; thus equipped she makes the prettiest of pictures. It is a joy, too, to hear Miss Anne Cleaver travestying the drawing-room vocalism of the fifties, or to watch Mr. Lyall Swete made-up after the manner of Thackeray. The other great recommendation is the art of Miss Fanny Brough. To her falls the task of furnishing a burlesque picture of a woman of middle age and romantic nature who has fed her soul on Byron and Byronism. Never once does Miss Brough give way to extravagance, yet whether the poor lady is confessing to her husband a sin of which she is innocent, or making demure advances to the Don under the misapprehension that she has won his love, or demanding "Give me his blood!" when she discovers her error, she shows herself a past mistress of comedy.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Dramas and Diversions. By W. L. Courtney. (Chapman & Hall.)—The critic who turns author has to take his courage in both hands. He gives hostages to the enemy—the army of the criticized—and offers sport to his rivals and colleagues. Nevertheless, it is good discipline for the reviewer to essay creative work, and especially for the play-reviewer. Because he has seen dramas innumerable, he is apt to pique himself on his technical knowledge of the craft he discusses. There is no more humbling proof of the difference that exists between theory and practice than an attempt to write a play. The art of elimination, the development of character through dialogue, the problem of keeping the action perpetually moving—these things are not easily learnt, and by the time such accomplishments are mastered the learner will confess to a new respect for the average craftsman, he will have begun to appreciate the difficulties of dramatic construction. Mr. Courtney has been reviewing plays for many years, and it is now a long time since his first stage work was produced. Perhaps it is his experience in combining the functions of playwright and judge of plays which is responsible for the moderation of tone and catholicity of appreciation that, apart from his academic touch—a relic of Oxford and its senior common-rooms—are the prevailing characteristics of his criticism. Mr. Courtney is certainly no novice as a playwright; he does not belong to the ranks of "the unacted." Of the five longer pieces which constitute the bulk of his 'Dramas and Diversions,' four have obtained public representation of some sort or other. Even the exception, 'Bridals of Blood,' a romantic drama adapted from the German of Ludwig Fulda, and concerned with the same subject as Mr. Devereux's 'Henry of Navarre,' was accepted by Sir Henry Irving and bequeathed by him to his sons. But the one-act play 'Kit Marlowe's Death' was given by Mr. Alexander at the St. James's; 'Gaston Bonnier,' a two-act drama of domestic sentiment, was staged by Prof. Herkomer at his theatre in Bushey; 'On the side of the Angels,' a full-sized problem-piece, was presented two years ago under the auspices of the Pioneers' Society; and 'Undine,' a fable written under the influence, and somewhat in the manner, of M. Maeterlinck, has been played by Mrs. Patrick Campbell in its entirety in America, and, to the extent of one act, in London recently.

But the question for the public is not how many of Mr. Courtney's plays have secured stage production, but how far their author gives evidence of being likely to prove a successful artist. For such a calculation three only of the seven works included in this volume require to be considered. 'Bridals of Blood' cannot be taken as Mr. Courtney's own composition. 'Gaston Bonnier' is no more than an exercise in drama, pleasing, but slight and conventional. 'Pericles and Aspasia' is a skit on modern politics and modern persons of note, in which the allusions are half-concealed by the Greek names used, and can be caught only by the few. Another piece is merely a charade designed for children's entertainment.

There remain 'Kit Marlowe,' 'On the Side of the Angels,' and 'Undine.' The first of these is a model specimen of a one-act play. Possibly its diction is here and there a little too formal; otherwise we get in it the right balance of literary and dramatic qualities, and at the same time the tone of thought and feeling, the habits and

customs of the period, are suggested without causing any delay in the action. Obviously Mr. Courtney can compass the shorter flights of drama. To pass to his more ambitious works, it must be confessed that the one play of his which handles modern life and character is written round too painful a subject (the drug habit), and, almost necessarily, in too sombre a key, to please the general public. Its hero is a victim of cocaine, who, in so far as he avoids or gives way to his weakness, is alternately attracted by a nurse who is his good angel and by a woman of the world whose influence is harmful. The playwright's study of the injurious effects produced by the drug not only on the man's moral fibre, but also on his manners, is admirably done; and there is one scene in the play—that in which the hero outrages every notion of propriety in a drawing-room, and explains before several guests the reasons that prompt him to marry his host's sister—which demonstrates beyond dispute Mr. Courtney's possession of a sense of drama. Still, it is the particular scene rather than the play as a whole which leaves any vivid impression. Of 'Undine,' on the other hand, it is possible to speak without reservations. Its heroine is an exquisite creation, full of mystery and fascination; there are lyrics of real beauty scattered through the text; and the entire play, which is both dainty and tender, has "atmosphere," fancy, and poetic feeling. But the very ingenuousness of the treatment, which of course the author has deliberately adopted, would hamper its chances with any but a special or a youthful audience. Mr. Courtney, in fact, is apt to be too eclectic in his choice of themes; and if he proposes to make of play-writing something more than a "diversion," he will have to resist this tendency.

A Shakespeare Word-Book. By John Foster. (Routledge & Sons.)—In compiling this 'Word-Book' the author has endeavoured to bring into a concise form as much authoritative information regarding the employment of words by Shakespeare as is possible, and to furnish the student with a readily accessible means to fix upon the precise meaning of the dramatist's diverse and often puzzling use of them. In addition to explanations and illustrations of the more archaic forms of expression, many words are included which are sometimes employed by Shakespeare in a manner unfamiliar to modern ideas. With a guide of this description ready to hand, the reader should have no difficulty in recognizing the meaning which the dramatist intended to convey. In order to give point to the argument concerning the necessity of a work of this kind the author in the Preface says:—

"To express his thoughts Shakespeare seldom employed an inapt or inadequate term, but, like a master-magician, he summons words at will, ranges into ready submission existing forms of speech, turns to his own purposes the flexibility of the language, and easily adapts it to his various requirements. The universality of his sympathies, the intensity of his conceptions of nature and life, the wealth and variety of his picturesque metaphors, necessitate for his use a correspondingly wide range of expression. While his vocabulary is reputed to be the largest of all the vocabularies of an English classic, the concordances flash upon one's notice several interesting facts, e.g., that many of his words are used by him only once, and others very seldom, while some again occur very frequently, and are registered in whole columns or even pages; on the other hand, words now very common, so common indeed that we can scarcely conceive how Shakespeare and his contemporaries could manage to do without them, do not find a place in the text."

The author does not concern himself greatly with the vagaries of Shakespeare's grammatical forms, and wisely avoids the

controversy which has raged in the past over the textual side of the dramatist's works. Arguments regarding the most authoritative versions of disputed passages are left severely alone.

It is as a general guide for the ordinary student that this compilation should be regarded, rather than as a dogmatic contribution to the already congested mass of Shakespearean literature. In this character the volume will be welcomed by those to whom a clear-sighted and common-sense study of Shakespeare is the chief desideratum, although they may feel that the distinctions of meanings discovered in the use of some familiar words are overdone.

Mr. Foster states that the task of collecting and arranging the material for this work has occupied the best part of his spare moments for nearly sixteen years; that being so, and with the excellent and useful result now lying before us, it may perhaps seem somewhat ungracious to pick holes in what must have been a labour of love. But, truth to tell, although we find that in many cases, as we have previously pointed out, words which are now in everyday use are shown here in the divergent senses in which Shakespeare employed them; yet many are included which bear the same meaning that they have nowadays, and consequently there can be no valid reason for their inclusion. To take an example at random, we have the word "loneliness"; in neither of the excerpts quoted is there discernible any variation from the meaning usual at the present day. Again, the six examples illustrating the word "proud" yield the same result. There are many similar instances. By the judicious excision of words of this description the 735 pages in this volume would have been reduced to more reasonable proportions. It is only fair to add that much of the work would have been impossible without the help of the many who have gone before. Of these Schmidt is the most exhaustive and laborious, but his work is expensive, and has not been submitted to us for many years.

Proserpine: a Masque. By Maurice Baring. (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)—This is more of a poetic drama than a masque, despite its choric interludes and its processions, and a very charming piece of fantasy it is. According to the classic legend, Proserpine was permitted by her lord of the under-world to return to her beloved earth in the spring, but was bound to rejoin him in the days of harvest and the falling leaf. It is in her double capacity of goddess of spring and queen of the dead that she is made to figure in Mr. Baring's masque, the scene of which is laid in the Sicily of an undefined age. Thither she comes in the springtime, disguised as the maiden Rosemary, who acts as a kind of priestess in the goddess's ruined temple; and there she meets a young prince who is out of love with life, and longs to escape to the "endless dream" of death. Death, however, as Proserpine reminds him, is for most of the dead a state of infinite heartache for the earth and earthly pleasures they can never again enjoy. The prince is on his way to wed the beautiful daughter of the king of the land, but it is the disguised goddess who wins his affections, and she promises him, if he can conquer Death in the lists, that he shall enjoy the vague privilege of being without regret in the world of shades and dwelling there for ever contented in the dream of her, though far removed from her throne; and with this fate, which is supposed to bring some sort of happiness to Proserpine, the dreamy, melancholy lad professes himself satisfied.

The little drama would leave an impression of morbidness were there not sounded constantly, by way of contrast, the beauties of earth and its flowers and fruits and sunshine, alike in the blank-verse dialogue and in the lyrical snatches of the text. Throughout Mr. Baring's poetry preserves a pleasing level of prettiness. The following extract from a dirge may serve as a sample of its quality:—

She has gone down into the sunless day,
There where the beckoning springtime never comes,
To scentless fields, where the bee never hums,
To silent woods and skies for ever grey.

Ah! weep, for she was young and she was fair;
She was athirst for sunshine and for mirth,
For the glad sights and sounds of the sweet earth,
And now she wanders cold in the pale air.

Have pity on the shade of Rosalind,
She stretches out her hand in vain regret,
For in thy kingdom there is no west wind,
No wheat nor any roses, and no vine;
She loved these things; grant that she may forget,
And drown her dreams in sleep, calm Proserpine.

Dramatic Gossip.

ON Tuesday last at the Mansion House the report of the Executive Committee in charge of the scheme for a National Theatre as a Shakespeare memorial was presented, and generally approved, details of management (particularly the composition of the board of governors) being discussed. The Lord Mayor announced that an anonymous donor had given 70,000*l.* towards the 500,000*l.* estimated as necessary to build and endow the theatre, and further, says *The Daily Chronicle*, "some 5,000*l.* may already be considered subscribed."

THE ENGLISH DRAMA SOCIETY will give at the Fortune Playhouse, 41, Brewer Street, on the evenings of April 7th and 8th and the afternoons of April 9th and 10th, the Passion Plays from the fourteenth-century Coventry Mysteries. This is the first time that any such representation has been given since the Reformation. Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. Nugent Monck at the address given above.

MR. BRANSBY WILLIAMS has just finished his book, which he calls 'An Actor's Story.' It will be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall next Monday. In it Mr. Williams gives an account of his early days as an actor before he hit upon the idea of impersonating characters from Dickens and Shakespeare on the music-hall stage. His book, which will be copiously illustrated, deals at some length with Dickens, and has much in it on acting and actors of the day.

'A BUILDER OF BRIDGES' will shortly be staged at the Dagmar Theatre in Copenhagen.

By the death of Mr. J. M. Synge, which took place on the 24th inst. at a private hospital in Dublin, Ireland loses one of the foremost of her younger writers. Mr. Synge, who shared with Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats the labour of directing the Abbey Theatre, has in his dramatic work portrayed Irish peasant life with more intimate and sympathetic knowledge, and more ruthless sincerity, than any other contemporary playwright. His last published piece, 'The Playboy of the Western World,' is perhaps his most remarkable work, and every one who saw its first production in Dublin two years ago will remember the excitement it caused.

MR. SYNGE, who was born in 1871, spent some years in France and Germany after taking his degree in Trinity College, and

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ADALBERT MATKOWSKY, whose death at the age of fifty-one is announced from Berlin, was considered one of the leading actors on the German stage. Among his best parts were Karl Moor in 'Die Räuber,' Mortimer in 'Maria Stuart,' Melchthal in 'Tell,' and Coriolanus and Mark Antony; but he also won applause as Petruchio and Benedick.

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